P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,029—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5957	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AGLAJA	F. Marocchino	1898	1st Sept., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste, Venice, Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Cragletto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900,

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29 Aug. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph on orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar and Cutch Mandvie, on the 4th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 30th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations, and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

ROVER BICYCLES.
TREACHER & CO., LD,

HAVE just imported a limited number of these SPLENDID MACHINES which they are enabled to offer at the very low Price of Rs. 175-0-0.

The Machies are quite New and are in all respects up to the High Standard for which the Rover Company is famous.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONGEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.	Bunder Road.

WANTED.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,
A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.
REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
NEAPOLIATAN MANDOLINS,
BANJOS, AUTO HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,
DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES, SPIRITS &c.,

WHISKY,	PORT.
Spey Royal	Invalid.
Provost	Spanish
BRANDY.	Blanco (White Port.)
Universal	MARSALA.
RUM.	Castle V. P.
Governor-General,	MADEIRA
Jamaica.	Crown.
SCHNAPPS	CHAMPAGNE,
Silverstream	Extra Dry, Vintage 1893.
OLD TOM.	HOCK.
Castle I.	Hochheimer.
SHERRY	BURGUNDY.
Manzanilla.	Beaune Castle I.
Amontillado.	SLOE GIN.
Spanish.	

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFI

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MORAVIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, which will be landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ANNAM," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should obtain the

PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS EXCEED RS. 1,50,00,000.

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A., Acting Manager.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE, MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A LOT OF TEA DUST AND EMPTY BOXES, &c.

By Order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Quan Lun Yau (Chinaman), an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction This Day THURSDAY, the 30th August, 1900, at 2 p.m., in the Godown at Kavri Moholla, Mirza Street consisting of a lot of Tea Dust and Empty Boxes, &c.,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S SILK SCARFS and TIES The Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs. From Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows. Rs. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows. Rs. 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots. Rs 2-0.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road opposite Clock Tower).

JUST RECEIVED.—Raphael Tuck's new POST CARD series, a packe of 6 assorted Novelties for annas 8 only, secure sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of M. H. S. Cope's furniture Rose's Cottage piano, bicycle, etc., at No, 2, Grant's Building, Lower Colaba, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily. Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish copies of testimonials. Apply to No. "101," care of this paper.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poetsby W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut., at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have protographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive Tenders, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1900, up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire), for the purchase of:—

TWO LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER

now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard Parel, and can be seen on application.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Railway's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th August, 1900.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

H. MOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late (EBRAHIM ADAMALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods begs to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has re-opend his piace of business at the Meadow Street, 2nd Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of ancient and modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices. Hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds. If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road, Lee, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

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BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Bombay Club.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

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Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
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RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to a. 5 half-yearly.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	14
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to Eur pean style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited

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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS, Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO., Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 12 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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AGENTS:—
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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460
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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gent

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 1-15m., 1-44a. Low water, 7-22m., 7-51a.
Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
New French Press Company, Marine Street, 4 p.m.
Cricket: Lord Northcote Shield Match, Elphinstone College vs. Wilson College, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 10 a. m. sharp.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day (Thursday) at 5-15 p.m.

RUGBY FOOT-BALL.—There will be a match this evening on the Oval between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B. V. A. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—Full-back, Ross; three-quarter backs, Vines, Skene Parsons and Hewson; half-backs, Glynton and Serymgeour; and forwards, Moore, Thornton, Arnoo, Shanks, Browne, White, Turner, and Boyes.

WASHED ASHORE,—The dead body of a Hindu male child, aged two years, was, yesterday morning, found by a police ramosee lying amongst the rocks below high water mark, off Grass Bunder. The body was removed to the water police chowkey, at Bori Bunder. The body was decomposed. The deceased was not identified by any one. At an inquest held yesterday, by Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, the jury returned an open verdict.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of July last 2 horses and 8 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 7 horses and 15 bullocks were sent to the Lal Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 317 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 4 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 9 offenders were warned and discharged by the magistrates.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Elphinstone Road, regarding the death of Wallibai, a Hindu woman, aged about thirty years. The deceased was the wife of a potter and resided with her husband at Coombharwada off Elphinstone Road. On Tuesday afternoon, Wallibai was drawing water from a well close by her hut, when she accidentally lost her balance and fell in and was drowned. The well was dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered later on. There was a complete parapet wall round the well, about three feet high. The deceased was healthy and happy at home. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. UNITED SERVICES.

YESTERDAY a match between teams representative of the Gymkhana and the United Services was played on the Maidan. The Gymkhana going in first compiled 109. The United Services were all out before five o'clock for 70, the Gymkhana thus winning by 39 runs. For the United Services Captain Anderson took eight wickets at an average cost of eight runs. Cheetham for the Gymkhana achieved the capital performance of securing eight of the Service wickets for 28 runs only. Score:—

GYMKHANA.

Mr Powell c R N Brown b Browne	7
Mr Burney b b-w Anderson	2
Mr Cheetham c and b Anderson	27
Mr Burne run out	0
Mr Burns b Anderson	15
Mr M Reid c Moens b Anderson	3
Mr Milne c Balder tone b Anderson	22
Mr Marshall st Balderstone b Anderson	0
Mr Binning c Balderstone b Edwardes	13
Mr Robertson not out	8
Mr Dunk c Moens b Anderson	5
Mr Thelwall b Anderson	2
Extras	5
Total	109

UNITED SERVICES.

Capt Beville run out	30
Capt Chichester c Dunk b Cheetham	6
Lieut Vines b Cheetham	2
Capt Browne c Burney b Cheetham	6
Capt Edwardes c Powell b Marshall	1
Mr Dalgleish b Marshall	4
Lieut Balderstone b Cheetham	1
Lieut Petre st Powell b Cheetham	5
Lieut G Brown b Cheetham	0
Lieut Moens not out	2
Capt Anderson b b-w Cheetham	5
Capt Pritchard b Cheetham	0
Extras	8
Total	70

BOMBAY LIBERAL C. C. VS. BARONET C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday, and terminated in a win for the Liberals by seven runs. The game became most exciting at the finish. The Liberals having won the toss elected to bat and put together 60 runs to which Sorab Daver, Karani and Pochkhanawalla contributed 13, 13 and 11 runs respectively. The Baronites in their turn compiled 53 of which Tavadia, Chinoy and Raja (sr.) made 15, 15 and 10 runs respectively. Umrigar and Karani for the Liberals proved very destructive with the ball, the former capturing 5 wickets for 23 runs and the latter 4 for 5. For the losing side N. Barocha and Raja (jr.) bowled remarkably well. Scores:—

LIBERAL C. C.

S H Daver b Bharoocha	13
P E Adlinwala c Raja (sr) b Merhomji	0
S Pochkhanawala b Raja (jr)	11
B P Karani c Bhaimunshi b Bharoocha	13
S F Mulla c Tavadia b Bharoocha	1
H S Cardmaster c Doctor b Raja (jr)	8
D H Bode c Raja (sr) b Bharoocha	0
F R Dalal b Raja (jr)	8
Polishwala injured	0
P N Harda not out	4
J F Umrigar c and b Raja (jr)	2
Total	60

BARONET C. C.

E R Gunder b Pochkhanawala	2
D M Raja jr b Umrigar	2
K J Tavadia b Umrigar	0
D M Raja sr c Afflowala b Umrigar	9
P J Chinoy b Umrigar	15
R Merhomji c Afflowala b Umrigar	0
P Pagdiwala b Karani	1
F Doctor b Karani	0
Limji Mehta b Karani	1
R Bhaimunshi not out	8
N K Bharoocha b Karani	0
Extras	2
Total	53

YOUNG HINDUS C. C. VS. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

This match was played on Sunday, on the Esplanade Ground, and resulted in a draw. The Young Hindus having won the toss sent their opponents in first. They scored 84 and the Hindus compiled 55 runs for 6 wickets. The fielding of the Young Hindus was very good. Scores:—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Wadia b Kirtikar	13
Crawford retired	26
B J Doctor c Pai (jr) b Kirtikar	6
M J Doctor run out	2
Puntook b Dev	0
Baruwalla c Jogiekar b Kirtikar	0
Kanga not out	17
K Mistry c Dandekar b Kirtikar	0
A H Doctor b V B Talpade	4
Vezidar c Dev b Talpade V B	1
Kumana b Talpade	1
Extras	14
Total	84

YOUNG HINDUS.

G N Joglekar b K Mistry	0
P N Dandekar b M Doctor	22
W B Kirtikar b K Mistry	1
K D Pai b M Doctor	5
V B Talpade b K Mistry	1
M R Dev b M Doctor	1
M D Pai not out	10
S Atmaram not out	1
V G Vijapurkar, V D Pai, Kurmarkar } did not bat.	
Extras	14
Total	55

A NEW half-crown review is to be published towards the end of next month for October by Mr. John Murray. Its name is to be "The Monthly Review." The editor will be Mr. Henry Newbolt. A serial novel, original poetry, and criticism on current literature are promised; the chief novelty for a half-crown review will be illustrations. The publishers are careful to explain in their prospectus that these illustrations—reproductions, drawings, maps and plans of all kinds—are to be introduced only for their legitimate purpose of illustration, that is of elucidating and of enabling the reader to understand and appreciate the article in which they are inserted. They will be held subservient to the text, and will not be included in every article, or merely on their own artistic merits. The editorial articles will be anonymous; it is explained that the editor will thus be enabled to avail himself of the assistance of writers who are prevented by official position or other causes from contributing to periodical literature under their own names. Any party policy is repudiated.

THE INDUSTRIES OF INDIA.

MR. S. J. TELLERY, lecturing on the arts and industries of India, their decay and the possibility of reviving them, said the subject was of national interest. There are few things mournful than the destruction of the arts and industries, which along with her literature and philosophy, once gave to India the proudest position among the civilised nations of the world. Prior to competition by machine-made goods, Indian industries were mainly carried on by village artisans; they were famous in history, and were not only in demand in India, but commanded the markets of the world. It was indeed the far-famed excellence of India's manufactures that drew to her shores those trading foreigners whose operations, owing to the indolence of the Indians, and utter want of enterprise of the Indian commercial community, has since changed what was once a foremost industrial country into an almost entirely agricultural one. Apart from the large exports of the famous industries of India to foreign countries before the introduction of Western education, and the importation of machine-made wares, the ruling princes and well-to-do people of India assisted and encouraged the artisan classes of the country by a large consumption of their manufactures, and the native arts flourished. Now, however, India has not only lost the income that used to come to her formerly from foreign countries through her exports of hand-made industries, but her own princes and wealthy citizens clothe themselves, and furnish their dwellings to a very great extent, with imported goods. The Government of India has established schools of art in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and Rutnagiri, which some of the Native States have imitated, but in Mr. Tellery's opinion these schools of art are useless. The arts are hereditary, taught and maintained by the machinery of caste which is more powerful than any that Government could create. The attempts of the Government of India to further the interests of these artisans by holding exhibitions in India, and participating in international ones, have only been partly successful for two reasons. First, because the officials selected for the purpose have not, and could not be expected to have the requisite commercial spirit, and secondly and principally, because private enterprise does not exist in India, which in other countries is the main support of the Government, with the result that the attempts of the Government have proved failures up to now. The pressing question naturally is, since all the attempts of the Government of India to revive the industrial arts of India have so far been failures, what could or should be done to make them a success? Although machine-made goods in all countries have greatly affected the hand industries it cannot be said that hand-made articles have been ousted entirely out of the markets of the world. There has always been a demand for such, although for a time after the invention of machinery, a craze for machine-made articles sprang up, as machinery is able to produce cheaper although less artistic goods, and the masses were very easily induced to adopt them. There are hundreds of thousands of persons employed on the Continent, in various hand-made industries of the identical articles which the Indian village and town artisans perfected long before European countries dreamt of manufacturing them. Many of these now flourishing industries, have been built up on the ruins of those of India. Who is responsible for this? He said the people themselves are principally culpable. Governments can only assist commerce and industry; they cannot launch into business on their own accounts. It is the lack of private enterprise in the natives of India which is the principal cause, and mainly accounts for this state of things. The industries which according to my knowledge and experience could be easily developed are, silk weaving, cotton weaving, hand printing on cotton and silk, carriage and furniture trimmings, durry weaving, pile carpets in wool and silk, wood carving, metal work engraved, chased and encrusted, silver and gold work, pottery, manufacture of toys and children's playthings, straw and fibre mats, fancy baskets and fans, gem cutting, ivory and wood turning, stone carving, and embroidering. If they went all over India do they anywhere find in the dwellings of the princes and rich people, any of the indigenous arts? No. They saw the most hideous carpets of the vilest colourings, the most inartistic highly polished European furniture, upholsters in most vulgar European tastes: gimcrack mirrors and tinselled pictures without any artistic merits: curtains and drapings of European make in cheap and vulgar colourings, the houses are littered over with the most inartistic bric-a-brac in metal, glass, and earthenware, imported from all over the world. They could have the most lavishly furnished houses, of most artistic indigenous art, for far less money than is spent on the imported, inartistic, vulgar foreign stuffs. In his opinion the revival of the industrial arts of India can only be successfully accomplished first, by private enterprise which will assist by opening foreign markets and pushing the sales in India; 2nd by the people in India ceasing to furnish their houses and dressing themselves with foreign goods, instead of supporting their own manufactures. His proposals to Government are briefly as follows:—"To revive the industries in villages and towns; to erect agencies and warehouses in every country in the world with a view to assisting exports; to teach the village industrials to make wares suitable for foreign markets, also to teach them how to make such as are imported into India from foreign countries; to induce the people of India themselves to use home made goods; to finance artisans, and to finance dealers and merchants trading in the village industries. There are many technical difficulties in the way of Government, adopting his proposals, but Government is very seriously considering what other means can be adopted by which these industries can be revived, and he believed a scheme is now under consideration, which he had strong reasons for believing will be carried out, and which will do much towards reviving and helping the industries of India.

TYPES OF ARTILLERY.

THE gun with which the British Field and Horse Artillery is provided is a 12-pounder breech-loader; this pattern has also been supplied to the permanent artillery in this country and to a few of the provincial batteries. It is an exceedingly good gun, but is inferior in several points to that of the French artillery, and to several of the guns in use by the Boer force.

The best Boer field gun is a 14-pounder, and is known as the Schneider-Creuzot, Schneider being the name of the inventor of the breech mechanism and Creuzot the name of the town at which the great French gun factories are situated, lately much in evidence as the scene of the great socialistic riots. The extreme effective range of the 14-pounder is 9900 yards, as opposed to 5400 for the 12-pounder; in addition to this the gun is a quick-firer, the official reports of its trials stating that it is capable of firing eight to ten shots per minute; in actual service it would, however, be impossible to lay the gun accurately with such rapidity, and the maximum rate of fire in practice would probably not exceed six or seven shots per minute. The 12-pounder has no quick-firing attachments, and could scarcely fire more than three accurate shots per minute. Another great advantage possessed by this gun, and which is lacking in the British gun, is that it is so constructed that the recoil is reduced to a minimum; this is the chief characteristic feature of the gun, and is the means whereby the rate of fire is increased. Various devices are made use of in order to reduce the distance of recoil; in the 12-pounder ordinary drag shoes are attached to the trail with wire rope and placed under the wheel thus preventing it from recoiling, and so utilising the whole weight of the gun and carriage as a check; without these the gun would recoil, when on ordinary ground, about 10ft. or 12ft., and even when they are used the force of recoil is sufficient to throw back the gun and carriage bodily, and so necessitates complete relaying of the gun after every shot. By means of the devices attached to the Boer gun any delay from running up the gun and traversing is obviated. This is an advantage which can only be fully understood by those who have been obliged to run up the old 9-pounder on rough ground; not only is it extremely fatiguing work, but, what is of more importance, it occupies a great deal of time, both loading and laying being delayed until the gun is returned to the proper alignment. These devices consist of a spade or anchor, which projects from the trail, and is forced into the ground by the first explosion. Attached to the gun carriage are two cylinders exactly similar to those of any steam-engine, and fitted with pistons. The cylinders are filled with oil and the heads of the pistons are slotted or bored so that they pass down the cylinder through the oil, the piston-rods are connected with the gun, and on its recoiling the piston-head is forced back in the cylinder and controlled by the oil. A strong coiled spring also absorbs some of the recoil, and forces the gun back to its original position on the carriage when it expands. The recoil as measured on the testing ground, was; after firing six rounds in 45sec., the gun being placed on solid rock, a total of only 3·6 yards, when on ordinary soil the total recoil only amounted to 33in.

When limbered up the muzzle of the gun comes into a position level with the axle, and is thus not liable to be injured in crossing rough rocky ground. The gun is fired by means of an automatic percussion apparatus, and electrical attachments are provided.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

Tuesday's observations show that the barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in south-west Bengal, Orissa and Circars and fallen briskly to rapidly in the south-east of the North-Western Provinces. Pressure has been steady. It has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The cyclonic storm in Chota Nagpur has advanced in a north-westerly direction and is central near Allahabad. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Bengal, Behar, Chota-Nagpur, North-Western Provinces and Simla and the Mussoorie hills. Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra have received amounts between one and two inches. Showers have fallen in the west coast of the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and heavy showers in South India. Negapatam has received five inches; Madura, Jubbulpore, two-and-a-half and Sutna two. Temperature is normal or in defect in Burma, North-East India, North-western and Central Provinces, Gangam, West coast and Mysore; in excess elsewhere. The storm will probably drift in a westerly or north-westerly direction during the day, and give showers in the North-West and Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. Showers will also probably continue in North-East India and also in the peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	61 60	65 31	64 74	60 65
Wednesday, 29th August,	0 11	0 0	0 17	0 1
Total	61 71	65 31	64 91	60 66
Total fall to Aug. 29th 1899	29 3	31 76	36 89	32 9
Total fall to Aug. 29th 1898	57 48	55 78	55 68	53 5

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	192 63
Monday, 27th August	0 30
Total	192 93

DAMAUN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	77 76
Monday, 27th August	0 53
Total	78 29
Total up to 27th August, 1899	27 65

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	54 22
From 6 a.m. 27th to 6 a.m. 28th August	0 8
Total	54 30

THANA.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	67 9
Tuesday, 28th August, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0 80
Total	68 69
Total fall to 28th August, 1899	37 83

Tuesday 5 p.m.—There has been a break in the rain. Nagli and Vari sowing completed in Salsette. There were four attacks and two deaths from plague yesterday. Three attacks and two deaths from plague are reported to-day in Thana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 0° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·503	W	2	101·1	83·9	62	...	12·03	−2.14
Sirsa	29·489	NNW	6	102·3	85·1	92	...	2·64	−7·82
Delhi	29·560	SSE	4	9·22	86·0	72	..	10·21	−11·21
Agra	29·544	NE	3	91·0	80·9	79	..	11·44	−9·32
Cawnpore	29·536	Calm	3	86·3	78·1	95	0·74	22·87	+0·38
Allahabad	29·548	SSE	4	82·6	76·8	87	0·83	21·55	−7·01
Jhansi	29·537	E	3	85·2	77·1	96	1·10	22·23	−7·60
Jacobabad	29·535	SE	3	104·4	83·6	66	...	3·35	+0·70
Karachi	29·645	W.N.W	13	84·1	80·7	83	...	1·47	−3·86
Jeypore	29·599	W	4	91·2	70·6	73	0·01	15·21	−6·08
Ajmere	29·633	SW	9	90·9	75·1	76	..	16·07	−0·77
Deesa	29·689	W	9	94·1	71·6	85	...	23·89	−3·43
Ahmedabad	29·710	SW	8	91·7	77·1	92	...	12·38	−1·17
Bhuj	29·674	SSW	11	89·3	76·4	84	...	15·55	+4·17
Jamnagar	29·687	SSW	10	88·0	76·2	74	...	21·21	...
Rajkot	29·707	WSW	6	88·	74·2	89	...	37·40	+14·57
Bhownagar									
Parn	29·696	N.W	4	96·1	77·8	81	0·02	23·54	+7·91
Veraval	29·729	W.S.W	10	82·0	75·8	88	..	33·49	+16·36
Neemuch	29·650	W.W	13	76·0	72·5	57	1·08	21·76	−2·77
Indore	29·693	N.W	8	79·3	70·4	98	0·29	15·42	+2·78
Saugor	29·558	S.S.W	9	76·4	71·1	85	0·47	32·11	−3·27
Jubulpore	29·583	S.S.E	6	76·9	71·6	91	0·21	38·96	−6·17
Hoshangabad	29·548	S.W	9	78·7	70·7	53	2·75	35·43	−3·59
Khandwa	29·629	W	11	85·7	70·1	84	...	24·47	+3·03
Raipur	29·653	S.W	11	85·3	73·6	79	...	30·92	−6·21
Nagpur	29·668	W.S.W	7	86·8	73·0	82	0·66	37·58	+1·79
Amraoti	29·692	W.S.W	13	86·6	73·8	80	...	20·02	−3·72
Akola	29·707	N.W	11	85·5	74·7	70	..	32·37	+9·20
Surat	29·726	S.W	4	88·1	78·1	84	...	31·23	−4·55
Malegaon	29·725	W.S.W	13	91·4	74·6	68	...	9·19	−3·95
Bombay	29·777	S.W	8	85·4	77·0	84	...	60·68	+3·34
Poona	29·774	S.W	13	82·6	69·4	43	...	22·31	+7·71
Ahmednagar	29·783	W	11	89·9	66·9	74	..	14·81	+4·49
Aurangabad	29·7033	W.S.W	16	87·8	67·2	74	...	15·97	...
Sholapur	29·773	W	12	93·7	70·5	64	...	11·79	−4·05
Ratnagiri	29·791	S.E	3	85·9	75·2	91	0·22	83·45	−6·33
Belgaum	29·814	W.S.W	14	77·3	66·2	92	0·03	56·62	+25·39
Goa	29·819	Calm	8	84·0	77·4	91	0·03	86·56	+13·69
Karwar	29·820	Calm	3	84·2	76·0	90	0·25	129·17	+27·03
Mangalore	29·833	Calm	1	85·4	74·2	90	0·11	116·19	+2·10
Calicut	29·855	S.E	6	87·2	76·0	85	...	88·18	+25·59
Cochin	29·848	N.W	L.	86·5	75·2	85	0·74	56·40	−21·42
Bangalore	29·926	W.S.W	9	85·3	64·5	90	1·20	9·79	−3·75
Seoudoor abad	29·743	W.N.W	6	90·6	73·5	71	..	16·68	−2·71
Masulipatam	29·730	W.S.W	9	92·2	83·0	72	...	14·38	−3·57
Bellary	29·798	Calm	9	94·2	74·2	57	..	5·29	−0·93
Cuddapah	29·775	W	6	100·7	81·4	56	...	5·65	−3·25
Madras	29·762	W	10	86·5	78·0	72	0·16	4·85	−0·41
Coimbatore	29·8.5	S.W	2	88·9	72·6	86	0·03	5·29	+1·56
Trichinopoly	29·807	W.S.W	3	97·1	74·4	81	2·15	6·45	−0·96
Negapatam	29·797	W	..	..	..	..	..	10·05	+2·45
Colombo	29·892	S.W	11	89·0	75·0	83	0·10	17·22	×0·55
Aden	29·85.	E	?	92·6	79·8	76	...	0·00	−0·20

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (63·39); G. T. H.=0·00 (65·32); St. G. H.=0·01 (64·92); C. P=0·00 (66·68).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Allahabad, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Agra, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Ratnagiri and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 9° in defect of normal at Neemuch, Hoshangbad, Saugor, Allahabad and Jubbulpore, and from 5° to 8° in excess at Bhavnagar-Para, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are more or less cloudy in most places.

Over two inches of rain has fallen at Hoshangabad (2·75") and Trichinopoly (2·15"); over an inch at Bangalore (1·30") Jhansi (1·10") and Neemuch (1·08"); about three-quarters of an inch at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore and Cochin; about half an inch at Indore; about a quarter of an inch at Ratnagiri, Karwar and Madras; and very light showers at Jeypore, Bhavnagar-Para, Nagpur, Belgaum Goa, Mangalore, Coimbatore and Colombo.

The depression mentioned in yestetday's report has commenced to fill up and it is now small and unimportant. The weather is only slightly favourable for passing showers along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, and for local scattered showers in all other districts except in Sind, the greater part of Gujarat and Rajputana.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—AUG. 28.

10 p.m.	81·1

WEDNESDAY.—AUG. 29.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	84·0
3 p.m.	84·7
p.m.	86·3

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.)

SHARE CAPITAL £45,000; RS. 6,75,000.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

3,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Pref. Shares of £10 (Rs. 150) each = £30,000 (Rs. 4,50,000).

1,500 Ordinary Shares of £10 (Rs. 150) each = £15,000 (Rs. 2,25,000). Payable as follows:—
£3 (Rs. 45) on application. £3 (Rs. 45) on allotment. £4 (Rs. 60) on September 30th, 1900.

The Preference Shares confer the right to a Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly, and also the right of payment of Capital in priority to Ordinary Shares. The Dividend is payable free of Income Tax either in Bombay or London, at Rs. 15 per £ Sterling.

The Preference Shares are also entitled to participate further in any available profits after this dividend has been paid to the extent of 25 per cent. of the same.

The Ordinary Shares (which will all be taken by the Vendors) are entitled only to 75 per cent. of the available profits remaining after the dividend of 6 per cent. has been paid on the Preference Shares.

DIRECTORS:

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., Chairman, HEUGH S. SYMONS, ESQ. EDWIN R. SMETHAM, ESQ. (of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble), I. DAVID, ESQ. (late of Messrs. S. J. David & Co., Shanghai) and J. STANLEY-SMITH, ESQ. (Managing Director).

BANKERS.

MESSRS. KING, KING, & Co. (Bombay.)
THE BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LD., Delhi.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SMETHAM, BLAND, & NOBLE, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. FERGUSON & IRVINE, Chartered Accountants, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

25, 27, 29, 31, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Company is formed to acquire, carry on, and develop:—

(1) The well-established business of Wholesale and Export Drug Merchants and East India Agents now carried on at 23, 25, 27, 29, and 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, and at Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

(2) The various concessions enumerated under:—

The firm are the proprietors of the sole rights of sale in India and Burma of the Pasteur Mallie Filter, Naftalan, Fahlberg's Saccharine, Odol, Terrol, and Messrs. Newball & Mason's Preparations, and have special terms as Agents for Messrs. Armour & Co., of Chicago and London; Messrs. J. & R. Atkinson, Limited of Old Bond Street; Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool; The Berlin Carbonic Acid Gas Co., Limited, Berlin; Messrs. Clayton & Jowett, Limited, Liverpool; Messrs. Farrow & Jackson, Limited, of London &c., &c.

The Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. is well-known especially to the large Industry of Mineral Water Manufacturers, more particularly among the Regimental Soda Water Factories which are in most cases the best organised Mineral Water Makers in India.

They have also a good connection with all the Leading Chemists and Druggists in India and have an Export business with Europe.

The business is a profitable one and is also capable of much further development.

The profits from the year 1895 show a substantial increase each year, and as the initial expenses have been incurred in introducing and establishing the various Specialities, the Indian Rights of which are owned by the Vendors, the future prospects of the business can without any exaggeration be considered most promising, and this with the increased Capital should give a much higher return to the Preference Shareholders than 6 per cent.

The business will be taken over as going concern as from the 30th day of June, 1900. The Vendors will discharge all liabilities of the Firm existing at that date.

The reason for the conversion of the Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. into a Limited Liability Company is that the Capital of the Vendors has been inadequate for the rapid growth and extension of the business as indicated by the Auditors' report.

The business has in consequence been carried on to some extent by the assistance (with all its disadvantages) of borrowed Capital which it is intended to pay off.

The Company will therefore enjoy advantages which were not at the command of the Vendors.

Mr. John Stanley Smith, who has had the active management of the Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. for the last five years, will, under agreement, continue to manage the same, and will not carry on or be interested in any rival business of the Company, but will devote his whole services to the interests of the Company.

The assets of the Firm to be acquired by the Company consist of:—

(i). The Stock-in-Trade, Machinery, Plant, Furnitures, and Fixtures.
(ii). The Book Debts which will be guaranteed by the Vendors.
(iii). The Vendors' Leases.
(iv). The sole rights of sale in India, Burma, and Ceylon of the Pasteur Mallie Filter for a period of about 8 years, with option of extension for a further 10 years.
(v). The sole rights of sale of Odol in India for a period of about 4 years, with power of extension.
(vi). The sole rights of sale of Naftalan.
(vii). The Sole rights of sale of Terrol in India, Burma, and Ceylon for a period of about 2 years, with option of extension for a further 10 years.
(viii). Various other Agencies held.
(ix). The Private Formulæ of the Vendors.
(x). The Good-will of the business.

The value of the Stock-in-Trade, Machinery, Plant, Fixtures, Book Debts, amounted on June 30th, 1899, to Rs. 4,01,604-3-7 at 1s. 4d. Exchange = £26,740-5-9.

The price to be paid for the Purchase of the business is fixed as under:—

STOCK-IN-TRADE, PLANT, FIXTURES.—Actual value as on June 30th, 1900, on the basis of the prices approved by Mr. Eakin (see his report on the same).

BOOK-DEBTS.—The amount standing on the Books on June 30th, 1900.

It is estimated that the total amount to be adjusted between the Vendors and the Company will be about £15,000 (Rs. 3,75,000).

The Vendors claim the option of taking portion of this amount in Preference Shares.

For the Indian Monopolies, Private Formulæ, Agencies, Leases transferred to the Company by the Vendors	£12,500;	Rs. 1,87,500
For the Good Will	„ 2,500;	Rs. 37,500
Total	£15,000;	Rs. 2,25,000

In adjustment of this amount the Vendors take all the Ordinary Shares.

The Preference Shares (which, therefore, will be the only ones offered to the Public) are thus fully secured and any balance out of £30,000 not required to adjust the amount due to the Vendors for the Stock-in-Trade and Book-Debts will be cash belonging to the Company, which, with the Stock Book debts is amply sufficient to carry on efficiently the business of the Company.

THE ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT.

MESSRS. BERTIE-SMITH & Co., LTD.
GENTLEMEN,

We beg to report that we have scrutinised the Books of the Bombay and Delhi Businesses carried on by Messrs. Bertie-Smith & Co., Wholesale Drug Merchants and East India Agents, for the three years and ten months ending 30th June, 1899, and we find therefrom that the profits (before charging interest on Capital and Loans, and Partners' remuneration) have been as follows:—

FOR THE 2 YEARS Ending 31st August 1897, Rs. 63,898-12-0. (at Ex, 1-4 £ 4,593-5-0.)
(For one year on this basis, Rs. 34,499-6-0.) (at Ex. 1-4 £2,296-12-6.)
FOR THE 10 MONTHS ending 30th June 1898, Rs. 36,415-2-10. (at Ex. 1-4 £2,427-18-7.)
(For one year on this basis, Rs. 48,698-3-5.) (at Ex. 1-4 £2,913-4-3.)
FOR THE YEAR ending 30th June, 1899, Rs. 60,519-4-7. (at Ex. 1-4 £4,034-12-4.)

The profits for the year ending 30th June 1899, are based on the value of the Stocks which amount to Rs. 2,24,113-14-8, as taken by the Vendors and subsequently verified by Mr. Jas. Eakin (Manager, Bombay Drug Department, Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.) and Mr. W. Doyle, of Messrs. C. Hoskins & Co. Chemists and Druggists, Meerut.

We have made a detailed examination of the Outstandings due to the Firm which amount to Rs. 1,65,011-1-5, and provision, which we consider sufficient, has been made for doubtful Debts before arriving at the above profits.

The Bombay Plant, Furniture, and Fittings belonging to the Firm have been valued by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Valuators, Bombay, and amount to Rs. 12,266-12-6.

We may mention that extraordinary expenses have been incurred during the year to 30th June, 1899, amounting to about Rs. 8,000, in connection with bringing the Mallie Filter under the notice of the Indian Government, and these expenses have been entirely written off before ascertaining the profits for that year.

We are, Gentlemen

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechsen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to His H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CABLE
FROM
CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN
COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899.
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES
AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.
One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.
English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

BRIGHTON.
CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.
Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Rs. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

Markets closed on account of a Hindu holiday.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £93 plus 1-16.
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 3-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan....£108 1-2—1-2
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities, £93 1-8 plus 1-16.
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 5-16—1-16
Do In New York ..... 61 3-4 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris 25·17 1-2 "
Do. in New York ..... 4·87 1-2 "
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent "
Do Short London Bills ... 3 7-8 plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... 4 1-8 plus 1-4

Copper £82-10.

LINSEED.—47s., April-May, Dunkirk, sellers steady.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull, Manchester was quiet. Total sales 1,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 17-32d. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.	May-June.
5·25	4·42	4·35	4·33
5·8 plus 4	4·42 plus 4	4·35 plus 3	4·33 plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports ..... 3,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ..... 1,000 "
" to Continent ..... nil.
Mid.-Uplands ..... 5·8 unchanged
Futures, month of September .....3·60 plus 2
" " of December ...3·39 plus 5

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger 4 8-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 98
3 per cent. Rentes..... 100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... 108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers 63 1-8
Bar Silver..... 28 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer China arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this afternoon.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND Co.'s Liverpool friends' market review of the 9th instant runs as under:—"In consequence of the holidays there has been a broken week, with little business passing. The market gradually declined, until yesterday morning, when a violent rebound took place. On balance, prices are unchanged to 1 point up. "In Manchester, the position of spinners and manufacturers who cater for the Indian market has distinctly improved, and after a long spell of inactivity, the spot demand shews here signs of revival. The ample rainfall in India ensures good crops and a healthy consumption of cotton goods during the coming season. With China the business is still in abeyance, though the outlook is certainly not any worse. "The Fall river districts report more activity. Print cloths which had been slow of sale for a number of months, have become quite firm. The advices from the north of France are still very good, and South Germany mentions an improved cotton goods trade. Wholesale houses are stated to hold very moderate stocks of goods only, and an active demand is anticipated in autumn and winter. This week's weather bureau was quite unsatisfactory and it is generally believed that the monthly bureau, issued to-morrow, will not shew a greater improvement than 5 per cent. in the condition of the plant, as against 1st July. 'Our Pine bluff friends write us on the 28th ult.:—' We know of some good crops in this section, a few are even better than last year—but these are insignificant compared with the numberless poor ones. It is safe to say that half the cotton in this district is less than 12 inches high; much of it is even a great deal less; a moderate drought with a few hot winds nex; month would wipe it out of existance. After the present insufficient crop, we should say eleven millions are an absolute necessity but so far the prospects are certainly for much less. Whatever the size of the crop stocks have run down so much every where, that the world's spinners will eagerly bid against each other for the first arrivals of the new crop. Now the Americans have learnt a lesson this season, They did not rush their cotton to market. Feeding the demand slowly they managed to run prices up against the buyer from start to finish. Their holding power has of late vastly increased. Apart from the greater wealth of the farmer and the dearth there is this circumstance, that money in the States is at present very cheap, in fact in New York only half as dear as London. There is a monetary abundance in the States. Under the recent currency laws, a number of new National Banks have been established. The note circulation in the United States on the 1st July, while amply secured on gold, was 78 000,000 larger than on 1st July 1899. Seldom before in the history of the American Cotton trade have holders of cotton been better prepared to bide their time, to wait until they see fit to sell at their price. On the 30th July we warned our friends that we expected a re-action. August was then quoted at 5·29 Oct.-Nov. at 4·43 1-2 and Jan.-Feb. at 4·30 On the 7th instant we telegraphed that we thought the realition had almost run its course. Until the evening of that date, August had declined 19 points, Oct.-Nov. 12, and Jan.-Feb. 11 points. We regret that the rebound took place sooner and quicker than we had imagined, before, in fact, we had been able to get the majority of our friends' back again on the "bull" lack. Nevertheless, in our opinion, there is ample time yet, in fact, we should not wonder if the immense strength of the Oct.-Nov. position were only felt some time in September and that we shall then witness the big advance in that position which we have been expecting ever since Oct-Nov. was doing at 4 1-4d. Spinners will have to buy in September, certainly the first week in October; the whole of Lancashire is very short, not only have they no stocks, but they are certainly oversold in futures. Therefore, unless the advance comes now and at once, we should say:—By Oct-Nov. in every Flat Market! We consider a purchase of Oct-Nov. the trump card to play! Double options Jan.-Feb.:—32 points-Mar-Apr. 36."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	85,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	586	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	1,72,000	64,56,557	4,535	87,65,485
Total for 24 weeks ..	2,57,000	67,26,557	8,535	91,30,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,873	2,32,133	1,876	3,51,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	193	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	3,02,279	61,94,534	93,230	84,33,616

Increase for the week .....Rs. 13,716
Increase to date ..... " 6,96,839

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,200	7,700	...	10,900
Or per mile of Railway	59	142	...	201
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	87,052	1,17,707	2	2,04,761
Total for 24 weeks.	90,252	1,25,407	2	2,15,661
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,721	663	...	2,384
Per mile of Ry. do.	74	28	...	102
Total to corresponding date do. ...	1,721	663	..	2,384

Increase for the week .....Rs. 8,516
Ditto to date..... " 2,13,277

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE (4 TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROWNING—August 23, at Glencoe, Coonoor, the wife of Mr G E Browning, Chief Engineer, Cochin State, of a son.

DEATH.

EPPINGER—August 22, at Bangalore, Mr David Eppinger of Stuttgardt and Bangalore, aged 72 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1900.

TO-DAY'S news from China does not take us very much farther. More troops are being poured into the unfortunate country and there is a probability of a big engagement with the Boxers in the neighbourhood of Yangtsun. According to a telegram from the French Admiral the representatives of the Powers have decided to prevent Li Hung Chang's return to his province. His arrest, for such it will amount to, with the intention of detaining him on boardship is an act of doubtful legality. Li was given full powers to arrange a general peace. Moreover, he is Viceroy of the Imperial Province and is a statesman of acknowledged competence for the work entrusted to him. The Admirals appear to have acted on their own initiative, as in the attack on and capture of the Taku fort, without any reference to the Ministers, on their way to Tientsin. Consuls and Admirals have ostentatiously flouted Li Hung Chang. International jealousy is here again making itself but too plainly felt. The Russian Government having ordered the press attacks on the plenipotentiary to cease, the next day the Admirals take it upon themselves to detain him in the roadstead, which may mean anything. It is pretty certain that the French Government will decline responsibility for this arbitrary act, and Russia will regard it as a direct affront, which she will not be inclined to overlook. The situation becomes more complicated day by day and the Chinaman must look forward with glee to the early dawn o' the day on which "follin devil will chop follin devil."

THERE does not seem to be anything new in the statements of Mrs. Richard Chamberlain in the interview which Reuter reported yesterday. There are no new scandals and Mrs. Chamberlain's views were made known a month ago, shortly after Mr. Burdett-Coutts brought forth his charges. She goes further than anyone else, however, when she says the Capetown hospitals were scandalous. Army doctors can scarcely be held responsible for that. But this critic says the Army doctors attending the wounded and sick in South Africa are mostly of a low class and neglected their patients, while she saw six of them drunk. Further Mrs. Chamberlain proposes to give evidence before the Hospital Commission. For the sake of Mr. Burdett-Coutts, it is to be hoped she will not, for her evidence must tend to stultify many of his allegations and to justify the strong terms, Dr. Treves, the eminent surgeon, employed to describe what he called a plague of women. Mrs. Richard Chamberlain is sister-in-law to the Colonial Secretary and on that account perhaps, at first, enjoyed a little more latitude than she otherwise might have been allowed. She visited the hospitals as she listed until the Principal Medical Officer discovered that she was breaking the rules of his establishments by carrying in what she termed delicacies but what he regarded as deadly poison. To use more nearly his own words she introduced dietetic changes which did not at all commend themselves to the profession, and other little preparations which did not find a place in the Materia Medica. Mrs. Chamberlain was asked to desist. She persisted. Whereupon the hospital doors were closed against her. Then with a woman's determination not to be beaten, she invited convalescents to her bungalow where she entertained them in the same bounteous, but misdirected, manner. A respectful protest was again made and again disregarded, the result being that Mrs. Chamberlain's bungalow was placed out of bounds. This was no doubt very rude, yet who but a Chesterfield would have been able to smile and tolerate the wilful lady's waywardness? When she says the doctors are low men and addicted to drink they will bow their acknowledgments. But to have the lady walk inside the hospital and interfere with their treatment—what wonder Dr. Treves said the untrained amateur nurse was not a treasure? The evidence now being given before the Commission by discharged soldiers and the medical and surgical successes scored by the Army Medical Staff in South Africa are the best answers to the charges either of Mr. Burdett-Coutts or Mrs. Richard Chamberlain. The Pretoria correspondent of a London journal made a strong point when he asked his readers to bear in mind that the average mortality from enteric fever in the London hospitals is from 20 to 30 per cent. and the Medical Corps in the field lost only half as many of its enteric patients as the great hospitals at Home, with their ample staff and magnificent equipment. There could be no better testimony to the excellent work done by the doctors and nurses. Their resources were limited, not by lack of foresight on the part of the authorities, but by the accidents of war. Almost the last words Sir William Stokes, Consulting Surgeon to the Hospitals in Natal, wrote before his death, was an emphatic denial of the charges of mismanagement and illegitimate use of stores and delicacies. He bore testimony to the excellent working of the military hospitals, and protested against the assumption that there had been any slackness in the care and nursing of patients since the departure of Mr. Treves and Sir William MacCormac. Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, of Melbourne, endorses Sir William Stokes's statement. Just now, wrote a critic of the Medical Staff and their doings, it is interesting, though gruesome, to read of Sir C. Bell's surgical campaign after the battle of Waterloo. Speaking of the wounded French soldiers, he says: "This is the second Sunday after the battle, and many are not yet dressed. It is impossible to convey to you the picture of human misery continuously before my eyes. At six o'clock a.m. I took the knife in my hand and continued incessantly at work till seven in the evening, and so the second day, and again on the third. All the decencies of performing surgical operations were soon neglected. While I amputated one man's thigh, there lay at one time thirteen, all beseeching to be taken next—one full of entreaty, one calling on me to remember my promise to take him, another execrating. It was a strange thing to feel my clothes stiff with blood, and my arms powerless with the exertion of using the knife." In South Africa, a witness on the spot asserts, the condition of the sick and wounded was often deplorable, but the blame—if blame there be to apportion for mishaps and sufferings that are concomitants of all wars—does not rest on the Medical Corps. Its members have laboured, not only conscientiously, but with devotion, and the high rate of sickness among them is eloquent of the strain.

THE greatly depressed condition of the Bombay cotton trade is very well indicated by the Factory Inspection reports for last year. During 1899 the Inspectors were not troubled by the necessity of protecting the operative from the strain of unduly long hours of labour. The Chief Inspector writes that at the time of submitting his report the problem which each mill was attempting to solve was not whether it should work longer hours but whether it should entirely close its doors. Towards the end of last year a number were obliged by the condition of the markets to stop working and since the reports of the Factory Inspectors were written many others have followed suit. The last three years have indeed been a most critical period for the Bombay mills. In 1897 the bulk of the operatives fled from the plague and those who remained demanded high wages. Matters were slightly easier for mill managers in 1898, but last year was one of greatly changed conditions for managers and operatives alike. While on the one hand there was abundance of labour to be had at lower rates than were previously paid, the failure of the crops sent up the price of cotton to an abnormal figure. At the same time many mills had to carry out forward contracts for yarn or cloth which had been made without sufficient advance purchases of cotton at the lower rates to cover the contracts. On the other hand spinners whose stock of yarn might have been sufficient to meet requirements were confronted by the over-stocked China market. Since the end of the year the condition of the trade has gone from bad to worse. In his report which is dated 1st of March, Mr. S. M. Elwardes, the Chief Inspector of Factories, says that to "buy cotton at to-day's prices, spin it into yarn, and sell it at to-day's price means an average loss of Rs. 20 per bale. This, in an average sized mill working full time, would result in a loss of from 20,000 to 25,000 rupees per mensem. On the other hand if the mill were entirely closed a loss from 5,000 to 7,000 rupees per mensem would be entailed." It will thus be seen that the industry has been very hard hit indeed. The only consolation is that after the trouble in China is ended we may expect the cotton trade to enter upon a period of prosperity sufficient to enable mill-owners and work-people to recover from the effects of the present depression. Regarding the factory statistics for the City and the Presidency, it appears that the number of factories under the Act rose last year from 365 to 385. That the rise in the number of cotton mills was scarcely necessary or desirable is shown by the fact that since the close of last year the increase has been more than counter-balanced by the number of mills that have had to stop work. In Bombay there were 141 factories of all sorts within the meaning of the Act, 89 in Khandesh, 36 in Ahmedabad and 33 in Hyderabad (Sind). Of cotton mills alone there were 283 throughout the Presidency employing on an average 131,216 hands. There were very few breaches of the Act, managers showing a perfect readiness to comply with its requirements and to carry out the wishes of the Inspectors. One feature of the report shows that there has been a steady rise since 1892 in the number of accidents, fatal and otherwise, in factories. Last year there was a total of 1,473 accidents, of which 34 were fatal. Nineteen of the deaths were directly caused by machinery as compared with fifteen in the previous year. The increase in the number of accidents cannot on the whole be taken as reflecting any want of care on the part of the managers of concerns, but is rather due to the absence of commonsense precautions on the part of the workers. It is, however, necessary to note the observation of Mr. Edwardes in reference to the guarding of machinery. In Bombay mills that, he says, is satisfactory, but noticing a tendency to postpone repairs of fences and guards to a more prosperous season he adds: "The absence of any legal obligation upon employers to compensate workmen for injury sustained, whilst on duty, leads many managers to regard the Inspector as an interfering official, whose demands should as far as possible be shirked rather than as an expert to be consulted." Several fatal accidents having occurred through persons amusing themselves by working hoists in the temporary absence of the man in charge of the machinery, the first Inspector has devised a locking arrangement to prevent the ropes of a lift being so worked. It is admitted that the suicidal negligence of the mill hands is responsible for most of the serious fatal accidents that occur. Many deaths result from tetanus, following upon the disregard or uncleanly treatment of slight cuts, and while managers do all they can in respect of sending their employes to the doctor and the hospital they cannot compel them to have small wounds properly treated. Mr. Gray, the Collector of Land Revenue, and Customs and Opium in Bombay, suggests that civil surgeons should keep a record of the names and number of children to whom he grants certificates for employment. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Hyderabad states that factory-owners are lax in the matter of obtaining certificates for the children they employ. The Government in their resolution on the reports observe that the necessity for keeping a record of such certificates will be dealt with separately.

STATISTICS just published show that during the past fifteen years the cultivation of tea in India has greatly increased, the acreage under tea being now little short of double what it was in 1885. The production has, however, expanded to an extent double the proportion of the area planted. While since 1885 the area cultivated has increased by 82 per cent. the yield has been enhanced by 161 per cent. The actual area cultivated for tea last year was 516,732 acres, nearly two-thirds of which were in the Brahmaputra and Surma valleys. Bengal comes next with just over 25 per cent. of the whole, or about the same area as is cultivated in the Surma valley alone. In the Brahmaputra valley Assam has 198,673 acres under tea, and Cachar and Sylhet in the valley of the Surma have a tea area of 132,478 acres. The two provinces of Assam and Bengal in fact produce nine-tenths of the tea grown in India, the other tenth being divided between Northern and Southern India. In Upper Burma the plant is grown in a small area of 1,390 acres, but the Burmans instead of making the leaf into tea pickle it for eating. There is considerable variation in the size of plantations in India, the largest being in Assam where many estates have been joined for economy of management. According to the returns for last year about two-thirds of a million of persons find employment in the tea industry, more than half a million being permanently engaged in the work. Ninety-seven per cent. of Indian tea is exported to the United Kingdom. During the last five years only an average of something over five million pounds of Indian tea were left in this country, which added to nearly three million pounds of foreign tea, coming from China and Ceylon, represents the average consumption of tea in India. There were over six millions of tea imported and about half of that quantity was re-exported. The bulk of the consumers in this country are the European and Eurasian populations, though in the larger towns the natives have adopted the tea-drinking habit. The British army in India alone consumes more than a million pounds annually.

A FURTHER considerable increase in plague mortality throughout India is reported this week. The total number of deaths in the past week rose to 629, of which Mysore State reported 281, Mysore city having 188 and Bangalore city and cantonments 21 deaths. Bombay city reported 75 deaths, Bombay districts 160; Madras Presidency 11, Calcutta 84; and Bengal districts 18 deaths. The remainder of India continues free.

THERE were six fresh cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Sunday and the same number of deaths from that cause; the total mortality was 84.

THE detachment of the 9th Bengal Lancers at Dera Ghazi Khan will return to Multan, as it is not considered desirable to retain it there owing to the possibility of sickness when the floods subside.

IT has been settled that Sir Trevor Plowden, who is now on leave, does not go back to Hyderabad. Colonel Barr will continue to officiate as Resident in the State.

CAPTAIN McMAHON, Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, will return to the Malakand from leave in time to see the annual Chitral reliefs through during October.

COLONEL YATE, who is to officiate for Mr. Barnes in Beluchistan, will not arrive in India until about the middle of November to take up the charge of the Agency. Mr. Colvin will therefore act for Mr. Barnes from October 4th.

MEASURES are being taken which will in advance provide a reserve of horses for the mounted branches of the China Field Force. Arrangements have been concluded under which 100 horses for the artillery and 500 cobs will be shipped direct from Australia to Hongkong where they will be kept until wanted.

THERE is no truth in the report to the effect that Major Macmahon is going to Quetta as Revenue Commissioner. Mr. Colvin, who now holds that post, only leaving it as a very temporary arrangement, to officiate for Mr. Barnes, in the brief interval that will elapse between the departure of the latter, and the arrival from home of Colonel Yate, who succeeds him permanently.

A GENREAL Order has been issued giving effect to the recent decision of the Government to increase the number of reservists from Infantry Regiments and Sappers in the Punjab, Bengal, and Bombay Commands the Burma battalions and the MadrasSappers. It is notified that everyende avour should be made to induce suitable men to join the reserve due attention being paid to their replacement by equal numbers of recruits.

EVERYTHING continues to be quiet on the Malakand Chitral Road, up which the relieving column for Chitral will be marching as usual next October. The disturbances recently reported, in which the Khan of Nawagai is said to have been engaged with the Mohmand and Salarzai tribes, if they occurred at all, must have been of a very trifling nature, as they have not been thought worthy of mention in official reports from this quarter of the frontier. In any case, the locality concerned is far to the west of the route up which the reliefs are to march.

Two Europeans, named Labansted, cook of the German steamer Rotherfales, and Harmann Reike, cook of the steamer Stolzenfels, were bathing on Saturday night on a step alongside of the vessels in Kidderpur Docks when one of them slipped and went out of his depth. The other tried to bring him back into shallow water and he too lost his footing and both were drowned. The body of Labansted came up at 8 o'clock on Sunday, and that of theother cook at 1 p. m., and were removed to the morgue.

THE "Pioneer" writes:—The mystery attached to the Captain Barnes reported as wounded in South Africa has been at last cleared up. The officer wounded was really Captain C. E. Baynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers. The mistake was originally due to the careless telegraphing of the casualty list, and inquiries made more than once only elicited the stereotyped reply that the name had been correctly given. It has taken months to put the matter right. Captain Baynes, we believe, made a rapid recovery.

THE Customs Department have made another seizure of opium from the cargo of the steamer Palitana from the Straits Settlements. The cargo is booked through from Hongkong and is transhipped. In the present instance there were 13 cases said to contain silk, and according to the rules, the ship's authorities only deliver such valuables on application personally by the consignee or his agents. A very large seizure having been made only two days previously, and the consignee being arrested, it appeears to have had the effect of scaring the consignee of these latter cases, and they remained undelivered on board, and were to be taken back to the Straits. The Customs, however, had previously received information of what to expect in the parcels of silk, and the Collector insisted on the packages being landed. Mr. Lewis, Appraiser in the Customs, who was in possession of information, was ordered to open the cases, and they were found to contain 10 small, 18 medium and 11 very large tin cases of prepared opium, weighing 42,270 tolahs.

A COLLISION occurred in the Rangoon River at 11-15 p.m. on Friday, between the steamer Rajputana with mails from Calcutta and the pilot vessel Guide, which unfortunately caused the death of one and injury to another of the passengers. From what could be gathered, it would appear that the Rajputana in her endeavour to get as close as possible to the pilot steamer, in order to pick up her pilot, crossed the bows of the latter vessel, and in doing so collided, carrying away the bowsprit and jibboom of the Guide. The Rajputana was also damaged, her railings being smashed. The unfortunate part of it, however, is that one of the native passengers, named Ramsing, an ex-sepoy of the 6th Burmah Battalion, who was sleeping on a water tank close to the clerk's cabin, was thrown off by the concussion of the collision and the tank rolled over him. He died shortly after the accident in great agony. Another sepoy of the 6th Burmah Battalion, returning to rejoin his regiment, now under orders for China, was also injured, but not seriously, his left arm being dislocated and his right leg crushed. He was attended to at the General Hospital.

ACCORDING to the "Watchmaker and Jeweller," London, Irish organisation is not a success. An Irish correspondent says:—Undoubtedly we want some sort of a united protection association, for the trade is being undermined in every direction by the sellers of low class foreign rubbish about which the only good thing is the price. The instalment plan, without security, is being worked for all it is worth. The Jew intinerant flourishes exceedingly, and no man seems to care to ask has he a license (for I see the English judges have just laid it down that the £10 auctioneer's license does not cover the sale of silver. Barbers, basket makers, and bicycle dealers sell watches and jewellery. So do some of the ironmongers, and the "agent of the man at—" is a power in the land. Meanwhile we pay our heavy rates and taxes, keep up our establishment expenses, and have to live solely by our professions keep on never minding. Ah, well, perhaps laissez faire is the curse of Ireland after all.

THE present Parliament sat first on August 12th, 1895, and is therefore, only five years old. Out of the fourteen Parliaments of the Queen's reign, six have exceeded this age, but one of them by not more than a month and sixteen days. The Parliament of 1868, Mr. Gladstone's first Administration, lasted from 10th December of that year to the 26th of January, 1874, a period of five years, one month and sixteen days. The Parliament of 1880 lasted five years, six months and twenty days. There were two Parliaments of 1886; the first lasted less than six months—one has to go back to 1830 to find one nearly so short, and to 1806 to find a shorter—the second lasted five years, ten months and twenty-four days. The Parliament of 1841, the second Parliament of the reign, lasted five years, eleven months and six days. Two Parliaments just passed their sixth year—that of 1874, which ran twenty days longer; and that of 1859, which lived for two months after entering its seventh year. These two Parliaments, and the first of George the Fourth, which lived six years, one month and nine days, are the only Parliaments of the century which have been so far septennial as to have entered upon their seventh year.

OWING to the Babel of tongues among the allied forces in China, it is not unnatural that slight differences should occasionally take place. An incident of this sort is reported in the "China Mail." One of the captured torpedo-boats, flying the British flag, was lent to the Japanese to tow off one of their boats that had got aground. A Russian force came on board and hauled down the British flag. Captain Keyes, of the gunboat Fame, then came up, and protested vigorously, and the argument was getting very hot when Captain Warrender, of the Barfleur, arrived on the scene and explained matters, when the flag was restored. The senior Russian naval officer went to the Barfleur the next day, and explained that it was all a mistake, the Russians being under the impression that one of the four torpedo boats was to be given to them. One of the captured torpedo-boats was given to the French, and another to the Germans. There was a most graceful little ceremony in the handing over of the latter boat. A British force was drawn up at the stern, where the flag was flying. The Germans, who were collected at the bow, came aft, and after an interchange of compliments the British flag was hauled down by the British sailors, and the German flag hoisted by the Germans. The sailors then parted company, cheering each other. The other two boats were retained by the British.

A CORRESPONDENT who is in close touch with Moorish affairs says that the real danger of the situation in the disputed districts which have within the last few months been occupied by the French troops lies in the possibility that the local tribes will rise against the weak French garrisons which have been left in occupation of the Oases and of Igli. Some weeks ago it was announced that in consequence of the difficulty of revictualling the troops who were in occupation of the Oases of Gurara and Tidikett the main columns would be withdrawn, garrisons being left to continue the occupation until the autumn, when a fresh advance will, if necessary, be made to occupy effectively the remaining oasis of Tuat. There can be no doubt, I think, that the decision to withdraw the bulk of the troops was due also to the fact that sickness had broken out among the men, but the position which results is a curious one. The French claim to hold the Oases by right of conquest not from Morocco but from the tribes; while the Sultan of Morocco is so convinced of the validity of his claims that he has presented the case to Europe and asked for the arbitration of the Powers. Meanwhile he is anxious that no excuse should be given to the French for further aggression, and is honestly trying to restrain the tribes from aking advantage of the weakness of the French garrisons to attack them.

THE interpreter sent out with the Italian troops to China, Signor Vigna dal Ferro, has had an interesting and chequered career. He went through the campaign against Austria in 1866. In 1867 he went to Paris, and a little later settled in Bologna, where he founded the "Independente," a democratic paper and fought a duel with another editor. Then he went to a German University, where he studied Oriental languages, amongst them Chinese. When the Franco-German war broke out he was in Russia, whence he sent correspondence to the "Faufulla." In 1872 he returned to Bologna, and founded a humorous paper, the "Matto," with the assistance of the poet Carducci and others. The paper only lived a year, and then Signor Vigna dal Ferro founded the "Patria," which still exists under another name. He went as Italian Commissioner for the Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and remained in America teaching languages. He become private secretary to Madame Sareh Bernhardt during her tour in America. In September, 1881, Vigna had returned to Italy, and became correspondent at Venice to the "New York Herald." Later on he helped in founding an English paper in Rome, the "Roman News," which only lived a year. In January, 1883, Vigna thought he would go to Oceania to write for the papers, but at Singapore he was obliged to change his intention, and went instead to Bangkok in Siam, where the French Government found an employment for him in organizing the Siamese infantry according to the Italian military system.

FROM Bangkok Signor Vigna went to Tonkin, thinking to correspond for some English journals, an intention frustrated by the French authorities. So he went to Hongkong, where the Italian Minister made him his secretary. He left for Shanghai, and entered on a new campaign, that of protecting the Italian missionaries on the Yangtsze-Kiang, who were in danger. The Italian Minister went back to Italy, and Vigna was employed at the Portuguese Consulate at Shanghai for some time. He then went to Korea to assist in the work of ratifying the treaty of commerce between Italy and that country. In 1887 he returned to his post of secretary to the Minister De Luca, who died the next year at Sanghai. Vigna then came to London, and was employed in the Italian Exhibition there. In 1890 he visited Edinburgh, and made a tour in Norway. He returned to Italy and organized the Venice in London Exhibition. Then he was engaged by the Italian Ministry as Commissioner at the International Exhibition of Chicago. Thence he went to New York as foreign correspondent in a banking house. He returned to Italy during the Spanish-American War and became reporter for the "Corriere della Sera" at Milan. He then went to The Hague, to London and finally to Paris, where he was staying a few weeks ago when he was suddenly called away to become interpreter to the expedition to China and sailed in the middle of last month for the seat of war.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LATEST FROM PEKING.

THE JAPANESE AT AMOY.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

A despatch from Peking, dated the 21st instant, says that seven Russian, Japanese, British and American battalions have traversed the Great Imperial Park five miles south of the city and met with only a single Chinese scout.

The Japanese have occupied the Imperial Summer Palace.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Japanese are landing large forces at Amoy and the Chinese are leaving the town.

The British and the American gunboats have been ordered to proceed there.

The French Admiral telegraphs that a Council of the Admirals has decided to detain Li Hung Chang in the Roadstead.

The message does not make it clear whether Taku or Shanghai is meant.

Mr. Bax Ironside, formerly Secretary to the Legation at Peking, has been appointed Secretary at Stockholm.

The German squadron has arrived at Hong Kong.

The Nairung and Ujina also arrived at Hong Kong.

LATER.

The position at Amoy has become threatening.

The Japanese have trained a gun on the Yamen.

The Taotai has protested against the landing of foreign troops there.

ACTION SOUTH-WEST OF TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

A telegram from the General Officer commanding the line of communication at Chefoo, dated 26th inst., states that on the 19th a mixed force of Americans, Japanese and British troops, one thousand strong, attacked a large body of the enemy, eight miles south-west of Tientsin. The enemy fled after two hours' fighting, leaving 300 killed and sixty prisoners. The total casualty among the mixed force was eleven wounded, including Lieutenant Gaussen, slightly wounded in the hand, and Lance Duffadar Sheik Abdul Rahman, 1st Bengal Lancers, gunshot wound in the thigh. 800 of the enemy fled south and a very much larger body west.

INDIAN LOSSES AT PEKING.

A further telegram from Sir Alfred Gaselee to H. E the Viceroy states that the British losses during the attack on Peking were extremely small, but that the Japanese lost heavily as they had the hardest task. The Indian troops were concentrated as follows:—At the south-eastern gate, Naval Brigade; at the south gate, a company of the 24th Punjab Infantry; at the Temple of Heaven, Cavalry, two Field Guns, three companies of the 24th Punjab Infantry, and transport; at the Legation, Fusiliers, Marines, four field guns and about 600 Sikhs and Rajputs, also a company of the Hongkong Regiment. It was intended to assault the Imperial City on the 16th August. The march to Peking had been extremely arduous owing to the great heat and heavy roads, but the spirit and endurance of our troops were beyond praise. Owing to the heavy road and forced march the Naval Brigade were unable to participate in the entry. The way, however, they brought their guns by boat and road from Tientsin was an achievement of which they might be proud.

General Gaselee telegraphs from Peking (Taku, 26th August) the following further casualties:—At Peking on the 16th August, 7th Bengal Infantry, Sepoy Brigunadan Singh, slightly wounded; 20th August, 1st Bengal Lancers, Lieut. Macaulay, slightly wounded in the chest from a spear; and Sowar Hussan Khan, slightly wounded.

Lieutenants Gordon, 1st West Yorkshires, and Ruxton, 2nd Essex, proceed to join the Chinese Regiment.

HOSPITALS FOR THE FORCE.

Extremely liberal provision for hospital accommodation have been made in connection with the China Expeditionary Force. For the European portion numbering in all about a thousand, there will be ten beds for officers and 200 for men in the field and general hospital. This is in addition to the hospital ship Maine, containing 175 beds. For the native portion of the force, numbering in all including non-combatants about thirty thousand there will be 1,300 beds in the Native Field Hospitals, 1,500 in the General Hospitals, 200 on the line of communications; also two hospital ships containing about 365 beds and 500 beds in the General Hospital, Calcutta. The personnel sent or going to China comprises 135 Medical Officers, 35 Assistant Surgeons 25 Native Hospital Assistants and 224 nurses. All the hospitals are fully equipped, the ambulance includes thirty dandies, 180 bearers to each Field Hospital and nine ambulance tongas. A complete conservancy establishment accompanies each hospital.

MULE TRANSPORT.

NEW MILITARY ARRANGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

A detailed scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the organisation of mule and pony transport to be purchased on mobilisation to expand what is kept up in peace time into a full corps. It includes the raising of an extra pack-mule corps to take the place in transport of a field army corps of the ambulance riding mules already sanctioned; also the addition of certain extra supervising establishments for the animals collected in excess of first requirements. The establishment of a pack mule cadre when expanded will comprise 840 mules, 192 of which are to be kept up permanently; also 231 drivers, 54 of whom are to be kept up permanently, all under a British officer with four British N.-C. O.s and 28 Native officers. That for a mule cadre for Cavalry Brigade will include 300 carts, 936 mules and 365 drivers under a British officer; 764 of these mules and 300 of the drivers being engaged when mobilisation is ordered. British officers commanding transport corps will receive Rs. 300 in addition to the Staff Corps pay of their rank, while British Warrant Officers brought in on expansion will get Rs. 30 monthly in addition to the departmental pay of their rank.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BATTLE NEAR BELFAST.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Belfast 27th instant, says that General Buller to-day, made a satisfactory advance and scored a decided success by capturing Bergendal, a very strong position to the north-west of Dalmanutha.

He hopes the losses will not exceed sixty, although our troops had to cross an open glacis for 3,000 yards.

The enemy made a determined stand.

The 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade suffered the most, Captain Lysley being killed and Colonel Metcalfe and Captain Juer (sic) (Innes?) wounded.

Many Boers were killed and a convoy was captured.

Altogether Lord Roberts adds it was a fine performance.

General French yesterday advanced along the Lydenberg Road, preparing the way for General Pole-Carew's movements to-day.

The Rifles and the Inniskillings carried Bergendal at the point of the bayonet.

The Zarps defended themselves to the last.

A Commandant and twenty Boers were captured. Also a pom-pom.

Generals Baden-Powell and Paget are returning to Pretoria, further operations in the dense bush-veldt being considered undesirable.

It is rumoured at Lourenzo Marques that the Boers have been heavily defeated at Machadodorp.

LATER.

General Ian Hamilton and Colonel Mahon are returning to Pretoria after dispersing Grobelaar's commando.

The Bushveldt Boers lost heavily.

Occasional skirmishes are taking place between Kraaipan and Mafeking.

General Carrington has had several engagements in the vicinity of Malmani. His casualties were slight.

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS ON THE EXECUTION OF CORDUA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 29.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, August 28:—

The Continental and American Press publish long criticisms on the execution of Lieutenant Cordua for his complicity in the plot at Pretoria. The Continental papers vehemently accuse Lord Roberts of want of magnanimity to a fallen foe and decry the injustice of the sentence. This attitude is in striking contrast to that adopted by Cordua himself, who just before the sentence was executed wrote to his mother admitting its justice. It is stated that Cordua was weak-minded and irresponsible, being made the tool of other stronger men. It is this plea on which the most adverse criticism is founded.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE AND SOUTH AFRICA.

So many members of Lumsden's Horse are finding openings in South Africa that the Government of India has been asked and have provisionally agreed to those of them that so desire being discharged in South Africa, and allowed to make their own arrangements as to stopping in or leaving the country.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

At action, near Vanwykovley, 21st August, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, killed, Lance-Corporal J. W. Robertson; wounded, doing well, Corporal E. Harrison.

PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Two deaths from plague and another case occurred at Glasgow.

Forty families there have been isolated.—*Reuter.*

The "Indian Daily News" telegram says: great scare has been caused in Glasgow owing to the occurrence of two deaths from bubonic plague. There is utter consternation at the possible spread of the disease, to prevent which most stringent measures are being adopted. Ten families are at present under observation.

THE ASHANTI RISING.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

A general combined advance on Kumasi, under Colonel Willcocks commences to-day.

PUGILISM IN AMERICA.

The pugilist Jeffrys has refused to meet Fitzsimmons for the championship.—*Reuter.*

MEDICAL OFFICERS RECALLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

In view of the pressure on the medical services Government have sanctioned the re-engagement of Superannuated Military Assistant Surgeons for so long as their services may be required. They will receive the pay and allowances drawn before retirement, their pensions meanwhile remaining in abeyance. Major J. T. Leslie, Major Maynard and Captain G. C. Smith, who are engaged on scientific work at Home, have been specially exempted from the operations of the orders recently issued, recalling all I. M. S. Officers from leave, on private affairs.

Enquiries are now being made by Government as to what retired I. M. S. officers would be willing to volunteer for farther service in India.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

Cholera appears to be increasing in Kashmir, The Resident wires the summary for the week ending 20th to 26th August, as follows:—In Jammu Province 57 new cases and 32 deaths, and in Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, 137 cases and 63 deaths, mostly in the Islamabad district. In Srinagar seven cases and five deaths have occurred, some being suspicious only.

CHOLERA IN CANTONMENTS.

To-day's cholera returns show only six deaths in cantonments. The 8th Bengal Lancers, 1st and 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 22nd Battery, R. F. A., 3rd Punjab Infantry, 1st Lincolns, 1st Cheshires and 4th Hussars are amongst the corps reporting cases.

A cholera case has been reported in the Madras Governor's Body Guard.

POONA RACES.

CLOSED MEETING: FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 29.

The attendance at the race-course was fair, notwithstanding a drizzling evening. In the Pony Steeplechase Early Bird fell, the rider escaping serious hurt. The racing was good throughout.

The Horse Hurdles.—Winner, Rs. 150; second, Rs. 50. A Hurdle race for Horses which have not won Hurdle Race value Rs. 200 or over. Weight—Eng. and Aus. to carry 11st. 7lbs., C. Bs. 9st. 7lbs., Arabs. 9st. Penalties—Winner since 30th April 1898, of Hurdle Race value Rs. 50 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr Green's b aus m Milchester B 11st 2lbs, Capt Moor...	1
Major J G Geddes' ch aus g Hotspur 10st 12lbs, Captain Wood	2
Col Ross's bl aus g Mandolin 11st 4lbs, Mr. Drysdale.....	3
Mr T L Robert's br e g Cardon 11st 4lbs, Capt Palaeologus	0

Four ran. Milchester won by half-a-length, twenty lengths divided the second and third. Time, 2 mins. and 5 secs.

The Cantonment Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 100; second Rs. 20. For Ponies 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 200 or over. 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner since 30th April 1898, of a race value Rs. 50 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener. 10lbs. Allowance—Arabs and C. Bs. 23lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Hyde and Capt Purvis's b e m Sorcery 9st 11b Mr. Brendreth	1
Mr Ireland's b aus m Merry Maid 10st 8lbs Mr. Ravenscroft	2
Capt W W James's b a h Monaco 10st Owner	3
Mr Cooke's b a h Boy 8st 8lbs Mr. Mayne	0

Four ran; won by a length, three lengths between the second and third. Time, 1 min. and 14 2-5 secs.

The Novice Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 100; second Rs. 20. For Arab C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under which have never won flat race value Rs. 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. Distance—half mile.

Capt AC Robert's b a h Chorister 10st Major Welman...	1
Col Ross's br a h F A 10st 8lbs Mr. Drysdale	2
Mr Green's g a h British Flag 10st 8lbs Capt Moor	3
Mr Hewlett's d c b m House Maid 10st 11lbs Owner	0
Mr Murdoch's b a h Torpedo 9st 11lbs Mr. Ravenscroft	0
Lieut-Col A. E J Croly's g a h Cloibe 9st 10lbs Major Conran	0

The race was won by two lengths; three lengths separated the second and third. Time, 57 4-5 secs.

Pony Steeple Chase.—Winner Rs. 150; second, Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won Steeplechase value Rs. 200 or over. Arabs 14 hands to carry 11st. 7lbs., C. Bs. 11st W. I. Penalties—Winner since 30th April 1898 of Steeplechase value Rs. 50 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs., oftener 10lbs, Distance—About 1 mile and 5 furlongs, over Pony Steeple Chase Course.

Mr P F Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham 10st Mr Courage...	1
Mr C H Cautley's g a h Discount 9st 10lbs Mr Revenscroft	2
Major Graham's b a h Early Bird 9st 11 lbs Captain Wood	3
Mr Green's b a h Lucky Star 9st 10lbs	0

Captain Wood fell. Hurlingham won comfortably by a dozen lengths.

Polo Scurry.—Winner, Rs. 100; Rs. 20. For *bona fide* Polo Ponies regularly played this season. Eng. and Aus, catch weight over 11st. 7 lbs. Arabs and C. Bs. catch weight over 10st. 7lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Royal Scots Polo Club b aus g Michael 11st 7lb Mr Drysdale	1
Capt M D Wood's ch a h The Lordling 10st 7lb, Captain Wood	2
Mr Cooke's ch ch g Boxer 10st 7lb, Hewlett	3
Col Ross' b a h Raed 10st 7lb Captain Paleologus	0
Capt Davie's ch a g Peveril 10st 7lb Mr Ravenscroft	0
Capt Cameron's b a h Angelus 10st 7lb, Captain Roberts	0
Mr E S Hill's g a h Moonshir 10st 7lb, Captain James	0
Mr E S Hill's br aus g Galtee More 11st 7lb Aga S Shah	0
Mr Christy's w a h Esmo 10st 7lb, Major Conran	0

Michael won by two lengths, a head separated the second and third. Time, 41 3-5 secs.

The Welter Stakes—Winner, Rs. 100; second Rs. 20. For Horses which have never won flat race value Rs. 150 or over. Eng. and Aus. to carry 11st 7lbs, C. Bs 9st. 7lbs. Arabs 8st 7lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr J Murdoch's b aus g Merry 11st 4lbs Courage	1
Capt W W James's ch aus g Medowra 11st 4lbs Owner..	2
Major J G Geddes's br aus g Myall 11st 4lbs Captain Wood	3
Capt Grant's b aus M Gwendolen 11st 4lbs	0
Col Ross's bl aus g Mandolin 11st 4lbs	0
Mr Green's b aus m Milchester 11st 4lbs	0
Lt-Col G H Bull's (I M S) ch aus g Babel 11st 4lbs	0

Won by one and half a length; thirty lengths between second and third. Time, 1 min. and 40 secs.

The Stand Plate.—Winner, Rs. 100: second, Rs. 20. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or, over 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner since 30th April 1898 race value Rs. 200 or over: once, 4 lbs. twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt A C Robert's b a h Chorister 10st 5lbs	w. o.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

Lieutenant Benwell, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted twelve months' leave to proceed home.

Brigadier-General Barnard, from Mandalay, has assumed the command of the southern district, Madras.

Colonel Ommanney, the Buffs, temporarily commanding the Nagpur District, is granted two months' leave home.

Captain B. R. Kitwan becomes Commandant, 4th Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lambert, vacated on promotion.

Lieutenant A. M. Colville becomes permanent Subaltern, 6th Bombay Mountain Battery.

CABUL NEWS.

RUMOURED DEATH OF UMRA KHAN.

The report that Umra Khan has died of cholera has not been confirmed from Cabul, where he is supposed to have expired. It is probably, therefore, false, though the rumour of his death is persistent, both at Malakand and in Kurram.

Cabul is now clear of cholera, recent rains having apparently washed the disease away.

The Amir is still in his summer retreat near the city and everything is quiet in Afghanistan.

Colonel Muhammad Nawaz Khan, the new British Resident at Cabul, is still in Peshawar, but his Afghan escort has now arrived and he leaves for Afghanistan immediately.

LORD SCARSDALE AND THE FAMINE FUND.

H. E. the Viceroy has received and transmitted to the Honorary Secretary, Famine Fund, a fourth cheque of £500 from his father, Lord Scarsdale, making £2,000 in all, as the proceeds of the exhibition of Kedleston Hall, and of a special appeal for subscriptions made by Lord Scarsdale to his Derbyshire neighbours.

THE Admiralty have decided to extend the provisions of the Criminal Evidence Bill to naval courts-martial procedure, which implies that officers and men brought to trial will be enabled to give evidence in their own defence. In civil law, great importance is attached to this reform, but it is not by any means certain that naval procedure will be conspicuously benefited by the coming change. In the Navy, the officer or man brought to trial is most commonly accused of some breach of discipline which has to be proved by the evidence of witnesses. In these cases, at least the testimony of the accused person could be of no material value, since the prisoner would scarcely have the effrontery to attempt to prove an alibi if charged with striking a superior officer, for example. In collision cases, however, it is possible that trial may be shortened by the direct evidence of officers brought to court-martial, but, on the whole, it is not easy to suggest any usual case in which the evidence of the prisoner will be particularly useful. In a recent court-martial connected with a robbery of public funds the officer brought to trial contended in his defence that his personal evidence would have thrown light upon the mystery. But how could it have done so? If a man is charged with embezzlement, will he in future endeavour to prove that somebody else has taken the money? If so, naval court-martial procedure will only be encumbered by the change. The Admiralty have probably yielded to legal pressure in consenting to adopt this measure, for the War Office having already made the change it could hardly be resisted.

THE AMERICO-INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Americo-Indian Famine Fund I obtained a grant of Rs. 3,000 to enable me to supplement the supply of biscuits, Swiss milk, disinfectants, &c., which I have had the privilege of distributing on behalf of Mr. R. Scott of "The Christian" of London, and which supply had run out. I give below the results.

My object in writing to you is to attract the attention of all those in the Presidency and elsewhere, who are undertaking the responsibility of feeding orphans and widows (victims of the famine) that they may apply to me, or to members of the committee early for such foods, and give full particulars as to the numbers being fed (orphans or widows) and station and districts, so that help may be prompt and effectual. 460 doz. tins Swiss milk, 6,400 lbs. biscuits, 500 bottles cholera mixture, 45 kegs disinfectants have been distributed among Rev. Outram (Kherwara), Rev. Herbert (Idar, Ahmednagar), Rev. Frease (Baroda), Dr. Gordon (Bilaspur), Dr. Miller (Bina), Rev. Henderson (Borsad), Rev. Boyd (Anand), Rev. Stevenson (Parantij), Rev. Blair (Godhra), Miss O'Hara (Dhar), Rev. Iwar (Nimpani), Major Hutton-Dawson (Rohera), Miss Anderson (Dohad), Lieut. Jacob (Nimbahera), Rev. Coffman (Harda), Rev. McCann (Ankleswar), Miss Phillips (Mount Abu), Miss Dutrich (Cawnpore), Miss Pratt (Umballa), Mrs. Ker (Sohagpur), Rev. Bawa (Roha), Miss McArthur (Kolhapore), Mrs. Drynan (Siroli), Dr. Keskar (Sholapur), Dr. Scott (Phalera), Mr. Bird (Ahmedabad), Rev. Park (Nadiad), Miss Aitken (Kasur), Miss Evans (Hoshungabad), Vanguard Mission (Mahim), Mrs. Tytler (Umballa), Mrs. Hume (Byculla), Rev. Lee (Calcutta), and Rev. Gates (Sholapore).—Yours, etc.,

M. T. CARROL.

8, Hornby, Road, Bombay 29th Aug.

ACCIDENT TO S. S. COROMANDEL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, Captain F. W. Vibert, which was to have sailed yesterday for China with the China and Australian mails and passengers, has been detained owing to a serious accident to her stem and bow and keel, which occurred at 11-30 a.m. whilst the vessel was leaving her berth. She collided against the wall of No. 1 berth in the Victoria Dock. Owing to the accident the Coromandel has been detained and the Bengal, which was to sail for Aden on Saturday next with the English mail, has been substituted. The latter leaves for China on Friday, with the mails and passengers. The Oriental, which is expected here on Saturday morning, will sail again for Aden with the English mail in place of the Bengal. The damage done to the vessel is extensive, the front part being stove in by the impact. The passegers proceeding by her will be transferred to the Bengal. Those who do not wish to make the journey by this vessel will proceed to Trincomallee, where they will catch the s. s. Himalaya from Colombo. The Coromandel is now discharging her cargo prior to repairs, and it is said it will take about six weeks before she is again ready for sea. The shock of the vessel against the wall threw one of the seamen overboard. An official inquiry will be held to ascertain the cause of the accident.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—19th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant Colonel Massy to be Commandant, Major Biddulph to be 2nd-in-Command, Major Templer to be 2nd Squadron Commander, Captain Hudson to be 3rd Squadron Commander, Captain Medley to be 4th Squadron Commander, and to remain seconded. Captain Younghusband to be 4th Squadron Commander, pro tem. Lieutenant Lance to be Squadron Officer. Corps of Guides—Captain Vesey, from the 2nd Sikhs, to be officiating 2nd Double Company Commander. Lieutenant Campbell to be Double Company Officer. 1st Gurkhas—Major Ommanney to be 2nd in Command, pro tem, Captain Crommelin to be 2nd Double Company Commander, pro tem, Captain Johnson to be 3rd Double Company Commander, pro tem, and to remain seconded. Major Ryder from the 2nd Battalion to be 3rd Double Commander pro, tem. 2-1st Gurkhas—Captain Thompson to the 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem, and to remain seconded, Captain Rose to be 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem. 9th Gurkhas—Lieutenant Garratt to be Quarter-marter. 18th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant Moberly to be Quarter-master. 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent—Captain Rea to be 2nd-in Command, Captain Ward to be 2nd Double Company Commander, Captain Kirkwood to be 3rd Double Company Commander, Captain Lloyd to be 4th Double Company Commander.

The tenure of command of Colonel Alexander, 16th Bengal Lancers, has been extended to enable him to complete 32 years' service for pension.

Major Richardson, on promotion to that rank from the 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, Belgaum, has been directed to proceed to South Africa to join the 2nd Battalon.

Captain Walker, 17th Madras Infantry is granted leave to proceed home on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Burrowes, Lincolnshire Regiment, is appointed Assistant Instructor, School of Musketry, Bellary.

Lieutenant Daldy, 21st Bombay Infantry, resigns his appointment in the Commissariat and Transport Department and returns.

Lieutenant Ricketts, 10th Bengal Lancers, recently appointed guardian for twe years to the Maharaja of Alwar, has been seconded in his regiment.

The appointment of 2nd-Lieutenant Everly-Miller, Chittagagong Volunteer Rifles, to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers will shortly be notified in General Orders.

The Government of India have sanctioned the extension of the Upper Drosh Cantonment in Chitral at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,403.

The Secretary of State has approved of an officer granted an extension of regimental command after completing nine years' command being permitted, should his tenure be extended for a year or over, to, take leave or furlough subject to the usual conditions up the maximum limitted of half such extension and not exceeding one year.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 17th and 18th competitions took place at Ghat-Cooper on Wednesday morning. Some very good scores being made. At 700 yards Sergt. Major Downing, using a Martini-Henry Carbine, secured the highest possible with points allowed for inferiority of weapon, a really excellent performance deservedly winning the Silver Medal given by the Club for the highest possible. The next shoot will be at 200 and 300 yards on Saturday afternoon next. The following are scores:—

17TH COMPETITION—700 YARDS.

Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	28 A
Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	23 B
Corporal M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	21
Captain G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	22
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	19
Volunteer T Race Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergeant W Fry G I P Ry Vols	15
Cyclist S G Bountiff Bo Vol Rifles	11
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	9
Cyclist H C Clark Bo Vol Rifles	4
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	2

A—Handicapped 4 Points, winner of Spoon and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal for highest possible score. B—Handicapped 6 Points.

18TH COMPETITION.—800 YARDS.

Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	24 A
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	21 B
Sgt Mjr J H Downing Bo Vols Rifles	21 C
Captain G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	20 C
Sergeant W Fry G I P Ry Vols	19 D
Volunteer T Race Bo Vol Rifles	18
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	17
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	16
Cyclist S G Bountiff Bo Vol Rifles	12
Corporal M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	3
Cyclist H C Clark Bo Vol Rifles	3

A—Handicapped 6 Points, winner of Spoon. B—Handicapped 4 Points. C—Handicapped 6 Points. D—Handicapped 2 Points.

ONE of the armed burglars of Colombo, who instituted a sort of reign of terror not long ago, has been found guilty by a unanimous verdict of the jury at the Sessions. The learned Judge sentenced the man to ten years' hard labour for house-breaking, ten years' for using deadly weapons in house-breaking, and five years' for theft.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES MOORE.

ON Sunday, at Guy's Hospital, London, Mr. James Moore, an exchange broker of Bombay and brother of Mr. Thomas H. Moore, passed away. The late Mr. Moore had been unwell for several years past, and although he returned to Bombay after visiting England in the early part of the year, his health was so unsatisfactory that he returned after a short stay. Mr. Moore came out to India in 1871, and was in business with his brother, Mr. Thomas H. Moore, of the firm of Thomas H. Moore & Co. He left his brother and subsequently carried on business as an exchange broker. He was popular, and especially well-known as a sportsman. Mr. Moore was 53 years of age at the time of his death, and was a bachelor.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF OPERATIONS.

DURING the week ending the 18th instant there was rain in all the British Districts and Native States of the Presidency proper. The fall was heavy or good throughout the Konkan, Gujarat and Kathiawar and in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Kolhapur, but moderate or light elsewhere. Good rain has also fallen in the affected tracts of Thar and Parkar. The standing crops are in good condition, except in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, where more rain is urgently needed. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Broach and Kolaba; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Week preceding.	Week under report.
Workers	772,229	679,785
Dependants	170,133	155,776
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	540,519	525,557

All districts contribute to the decrease in the numbers on relief works. The numbers on gratuitous relief have also decreased in all the districts except the Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Bijapur and Belgaum, where they have increased. The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Kaira.—Deepening and widening the Sanjia Tank.

Broach.—Metal-breaking on the Sunev-Khurad Road.

Ahmednagar.—Constructing the Jamkhed-Kharda Road. Besides these large works one small work under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes was opened in Ahmednagar.

One poor-house was opened at Sindkheda in the Khandesh District, one at Kannur in the Bijapur Taluka and one at Mangoli in the Bagevadi Taluka of the Bijapur District. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 2,00,000 for gratuitous village relief in Kaira, Rs. 2,00,000 for gratuitous village relief in Broach, Rs. 70,000 for gartuitous village relief in Surat, Rs. 4,000 for gratuitous village relief in Bijapur, Rs. 10,000 for doles to village servants in Broach, Rs. 4,500 for doles to village servants in Nasik, and Rs. 15,000 for poor-houses in Broach.

The following additional allotments have been made for takavi advances to cultivators for purchase of seed and cattle and for subsistance:—Ahmednagar Rs. 1,75,000, Poona Rs. 50,000, and Bijapur Rs. 50,000.

KALYAN RIOT CASES.

JUDGMENT.

AT Thana Mr. Monteath, the Assistant Collector, Bhiwndi Prant, resumed the hearing of the cases in which Abdoola Khan and Mahomed Ameen charge Prabhaker Kashinath Oak, Kashiram, Bhicoo Moreseth, Ballaram and Oonderla Telley for having caused grievous hurt to the complainants on the 16th day of September, 1899.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Gupte, pleader, appeared to prosecute, the accused being defended by Messrs. H. Sealy, Subnis and Thosar, pleaders.

Mr. Monteath, yesterday, delivered judgment in the above case. The magistrate said that on the 16th September last, the two complainants were alleged to have been assaulted by the accused. The evidence for the prosecution showed that accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 were there. He was satisfied from the prosecution's evidence that it was so. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon satisfactorily proved that the injuries were not self-inflicted ones. Complainan's were taken to the hospital together. This fact proved that both of them were assaulted at the same spot. It was urged before him that all the witnesses for the prosecution were Mahomedans. But that did not affect the question. The witnesses for the defence were all Hindoos. Reference was made to the discrepancies in the evidence, but he found they were not of such a nature as to affect the case for the prosecution and those discrepancies were not at all material. Such discrepancies were easily accounted for, on account of the fact that the evidence was given by the witnesses after such a long distance of time. It was said that the Mahomedans started the row. That may or may not be so. It was possible as there were some boys in front of the mellas and also some Mahomedans were with the mellas watching the procession. There may have been some altercation between them. The Bangi who was assaulted overnight had interfered with the processionists. It was not proved that the complainants were there. The witnesses for the defence were educated and respectable ones. However none of them had said that the complainants were seen by them at the corner. The witnesses for the defence differed on most important and material points. It was difficult, nay, almost impossible for the court to fix the spot of the disturbance on the evidence of the defence. Some said accused Prabhaker went with the last mella, some said that when the palkhi went that accused was standing at the corner. It was fully admitted that there was a tremendous crowd about the time of the fight. Not a single witness of the defence had proved that he was with the accused Prabhaker at the time of the fight. There was not enough evidence against Nos. 5 and 6.

Under those circumstances the court was compelled to come to the conclusion that the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were guilty of causing hurt to the complainants. The accused Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were fined Rs. 20 each, in default of payment of fine they should be rigorously imprisoned for a term of fifteen days.

As to accused No. 2 Prabhaker Kashinath Oak it was proved that he was the leader and therefore he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default of the payment of fine he should be rigorously imprisoned for a term of one month.

If the fines were paid Rs. 20 and Rs. 5 were awarded as compensation to Mahomed Amin and Abdools Khan respectively.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

CONSIDERING the counter-attractions at the Cooperage and on the Cricket Maidan, yesterday's meeting of the Mounted Sports was well-attended. The state of the ground was rendered slippery by showers of rain. Six events were on the card, and four of them were got through. While the fifth (Bolster Fight) was in progress, another sharp shower descended, and the meeting had to be adjourned. The following are the results of the events contested:—

TENT-PEGGING, INDIVIDUAL.

HORSES.

Mr F A Reddie	1
Mr Hough S Symons	2

PONIES.

Lieut Geddes	1
Lieut Ballantyne	2

SPIRAL RACE.

Lieut Ballantyne	1
Lieut Geddes	2

BICYCLE RACE.

Competitors on bicycles had to hit a polo ball over a given course.

Lieut Hayland	1
Lieut Geddes	2

CHATTY RACE.

Ladies' Nomination—Horses and Ponies.

Lieut Ballantyne nominated by Mrs Borton	1
Mr De Saone nominated by Mrs E Gray	2

THE Government of India has just issued the histories of railway projects corrected up to the 30th June. Tramways have been included this year in the projects, but negotiations regarding them will be carried on through the Local Government of the locality in which they are situated. A list of 28 railway projects, made available for famine relief works, is given. At the end of the current year, when particulars have been obtained regarding the amount of work done in the shape of earthwork and the collection of ballast, the Government will be prepared to receive propocals for the completion of some of these lines, and proposes to allow the work already executed to be given free of cost, together with the land and surveys already made. A forecast is published of the expenditure on railways for the three years ending 1903-04, which will average on the maintenance of open lines and on the construction works 652 lakhs per annum.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATE OF BRITISH TRADE.

THE COMMERCE OF TIENTSIN.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

THE second half of the year, contrary, perhaps, to expectations, has continued to show expansion in the declared values of both our import and export trade, according to the returns for July issued by the Board of Trade. But the rate of increase tapered off considerably during the past month, as compared with the average for the preceding six months. The increase in the declared value of the imports during July was only £328,795. The increase in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures was £1,354,599 only, and there was a decrease of £659,174 in the declared value of the re-exports, of foreign and colonial merchandise. We must, however, bear in mind that we are now comparing with a period last year which exhibited marked tendencies to expansion, and that the gains this year are on the top of gains last year. As regards the imports for July, however, it is noteworthy that decreases are recorded under a larger number of heads than those under which increases are displayed. The chief falling off has been in dutiable articles of food and drink, due mainly to a large decrease in the imports of tea, with a minor but still considerable decrease in the imports of coffee—not merely from China, but also from India. A decrease in the value of the imports of living animals is also again recorded, the foot and mouth disease in Argentina and the prohibition of imports of cattle and sheep from that quarter fully accounting for this contraction. Raw materials for textile manufactures also show a conspicuous decrease, notwithstanding increases in the quantity, and particularly in the real value, of the raw cotton imported, the falling off under the general classification being mainly due to diminished imports of wool. The imports of manufactured articles show a decrease in value, and likewise those of miscellaneous articles, chemicals, dye-stuffs, and tanning substances. The fact that these decreases have been counterbalanced is mainly due to the increased imports of raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures, noticeably indiarubber, hides, and timber. The imports of metals have contributed largely to the expanded amount, copper and tin especially. A decrease in the imports of grain has been more than counterbalanced by increases in the imports of bacon, dairy produce, sugar, and tomatoes, amongst other duty-free foodstuffs. On the whole, the general character of the import trade during the previous months of the year has been maintained during July, the new features being the tendency to decline in the imports of foreign manufactures and of raw materials for textile manufactures.

The importance of Tientsin as a commercial centre is frequently attributed to its being the port of Peking, but the country fed by Tientsin is practically that part of China lying north of the Yellow River, as far west as Tibet and including a large portion of Kansu south of that river. Although Tientsin is far to the north of Shan-tung, it is practically the sole port for the province north of the Yellow River, the trade being almost exclusively along the Grand Canal, or more properly speaking, the Wei River. The Wei River is an important artery for trade into Shan tung, Northern Ho-nan, and Southern Shan-si. In fact, Tien-tsin is the key to the markets of Eastern Turkestan and Tibet, and to this in some measure is due the increase of trade in the last six years. This trade is the more interesting as it may safely be said that over 60 per cent. of it is in British hands, and it owes its origin entirely to British merchants. The railway running along the coast

larger than last season. Judging from the present outlook for trade throughout the world, the existing conditions are directly the reverse of those last season, when at this time we called your attention to the low prices ruling for cotton and the extraordinary by prosperous position of manufacturers. At that time an optimistic temper existed throughout the entire business community; now there exists a contrary feeling, due partially to the results of the famine in India and to the grave situation in the distant East, but also to accumulation of goods of all descriptions, bought last winter and spring under the impression that trade would be sustained on an expanded basis for many months to come. It seems, therefore, that in the spring our conclusion that we had passed the zenith of the prosperity of cotton manufacture was correct, and that we may expect next season a reduction in the speed of the spindles and of the output of the mills until such a time as confidence becomes established in a relief from famine and war. Small supplies have for several months maintained values upon a very high level, and may be expected to prevent a material decline until the crop has passed over the critical period of August, as the danger from a disaster is too great for merchants to face; but as each day passes without it the tendency to enter into future engagements at present prices will increase. We anticipate the crop will be moved to market as rapidly as possible, as there is every inducement for planters to seek to obtain the prices now being paid by those engaged in manipulating the various markets."

In their "Chicago Market Letter" dated July 31, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., have the following on the American wheat market:—"The general tone of the market has been steadier. Prices are now on a par with European markets, and considerable has been taken by exporters on the soft spots. Primary receipts are about the same as last year; but the movement is mainly at south-west markets, and much of it is duplicated by reappearing again at Toledo and Minneapolis. Cash demand is good. Domestic millers are large buyers. Railroads and newspapers have issued bearish reports of the north-west crop, but no advices from people on the spot confirm that. We think the crop of the three States not over 75 to 80 millions. The Commissioner of Agriculture for Manitoba says that provisions will have six millions surplus, against 30 millions last year. The visible supply increase 723,000, against 420,000 last year."

The total foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year 1900 exceeds by 16 2-3 per cent. that of any preceding year, being 320 million dols. greater than that of 1899, the heaviest one on record preceding the one which has just ended. The total commerce of the year, as shown by the figures of the Washington Treasury Bureau of Statistics, is 2,244,193,543 dols. The exports are 1,394,479,214 dols., or 163 million dols. in excess of those of 1898, which held the record of the largest exports until the record of 1900 was made. All of the great classes show an increase in exportation: fisheries a million dols., mining and forestry nearly 10 million dols. each, agriculture nearly 50 million dols., and manutures nearly 100 million dols. over the phenomenal year 1899. American imports are also heavy, especially in the class designated as "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry." Of the five great classes of imports, articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing show by far the largest growth. Manufactures show a gain of about 20 million dollars over last year; articles of voluntary use, luxuries &c., also about 20 millions; articles of food, about 15 millions; articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing, 25 millions; and articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry over 75 million dollars.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The total mortality of the week ending Augst 23, has gone up to 987 as against 785 of the previous week. Of these 204 deaths occurred among the refugees in the town. 535 persons died from fever, 99 from cholera, 57 from dysentery, 111 from starvation, 53 from respiratory diseases, and the rest from various other causes. 54 births were registered during the same week.

A special general meeting of the Municipality was held in the Ripon Hall to consider the report of the select committee on the sanitary condition of the city on Wednesday last. The meeting was rather a noisy one, owing to some reflections cast upon the abilities of some executive officers of the Municipality in the report. The report contained a suggestion that a Health Officer should be appointed, who should be either a Parsi or European. Upon this severe criticisms were passed by some of the members, when it was at last proposed and eventually agreed to, that the objectionable clause be expunged from the report. Colonel Bartholomeuz, the Civil Surgeon, strongly defended the present Health Officer Dr. Doshi, who, he said, had worked hard, night and day, to improve the sanitation of the town. Most of the other members also praised Dr. Doshi for his entire devotion to his duty for the comfort and welfare of the city. At last it was resolved that a special sanitary committee be formed, consisting of the following members:—Colonel Bartholomeuz, Messrs. P. R. Lambert, A. K. Karanjawala, Drs. Solomon Ibrahimji, Nowrosji K. Kailanwalla and Nanabhai K. Mody. A resolution was also unanimously passed that the committee be authorised to spend Rs. 300 at present as a provisional measure for the improvement of the city.

Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai and Mr. Madhavlal Harilal Desai, Principal of the Male Training College, are appointed members of the Guzerat College Board, in place of the late Hon. Ranchorlal Chotalal and Mr. Manibhai Premabhai.

Kalu Haribhai and Boga Abru stood charged with the murder of one Bhala Hindu, of the village of Barola, in the Duskaroi taluka. The accused were tried by Mr. F. X. De Souza, the Sessions Judge, and a jury, on Monday last. From the facts of the case it appeared that there was a long standing enmity existing between the deceased and the accused persons since the year 1895, when the former filed criminal complaints against the latter which failed. On April 29 last, the deceased was going to his field at daybreak with his daughter, when suddenly the accused fell upon him and cut off his head, with a sword. There was also a third person with the accused, who was not identified by the witnesses. A dispute about the Mukhiship of the village of Dhedal, in the Gangad State, was also going on between the deceased and No. 1. A report by the Mukhi of Bawla to the police officer of the Kavitha thana, about the occurrence of the offence, did not contain the names of the accused, as the alleged perpetrators of the crime. After a lengthy summing up by the learned judge, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoners were discharged. Mr. K. N. Wadia, with Mr. H. B. Gandevia, appeared for the prosecution.

CHOLERA AND PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A telegram of the 24th instant, says that cholera is raging at Ahmedabad, and that there were 110 deaths from it from the 16th to the 22nd idem. Further the total mortality during the same period was 900. This is alarming.

In the City of Baroda cholera has been kept under control chiefly by disinfecting water with permanganate of potash. The following statement shows how the spread of the epidemic has been checked:—

During week ending. 1900.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths.
7th July	16	49
14th July	77	63
21st July	64	52
28th July	94	78
4th August	108	77
11th August	46	34
18th August	20	14
25th August	17	12

On account of very scanty rain last year the Sayaji Sarover, from which water is brought to the city, held insufficient supply of it, and therefore it was available for certain hours only, but since the 9th of the current month its supply has been continuous. When the supply was not continuous, many people used to drink water from wells, which as a rule, do not contain pure water. Formerly only one pound and a half of permanganate of potash was daily used at the reservoir, (which is at the distance of about four miles from the Sarover) for purifying water. Subsequently the quantity of the permanganate was, at the suggestion of the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, increased to three pounds per day. The Paris correspondent of the "Lancet" in its issue of the 28th July last says that the Minister of Marine issued a circular giving instructions as regards principles of hygiene, to the troops under orders for China, One of the instructions is that "on the march use should be made of the pocket filters made upon Lapeyiere system with potassium permanganate. These filters have the advantage of destroying large numbers of noxious germs from water." When cholera is raging at Ahmedabad and Bombay, it may be advisable to use the permanganate for purifying water. This method of purification is comparatively cheap, and quite feasible. When Baroda has been so much benefited by employing the above disinfectant, similarly beneficial result is likely to follow its use at other places.—Yours, &c.,

X.

MR. JUSTICE TELANG AS A STUDENT.

LECTURE BY THE HON'BLE MR. CHANDAVARKAR.

THE Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar delivered a lecture on "The late Mr. Justice Telang as a Student" before the Wilson College Literary Society on Monday evening, Mr. Chandavarkar spoke as follows:—

I need make no apology to this Society for selecting the career of the late Mr. Telang as a student for this evening's address. That great and good man, whom we lost seven years ago, and whose loss is still felt by the country, had distinguished himself in different walks of life, whether as a public man, as an advocate, as a judge, or as a scholar. But to me his career, as a student seems even more remarkable. He loved learning, and even in the busiest days of his life was wont to betake himself to his favourite studies in literature. He was a student throughout his life—and that means a good deal. Nineteen years ago, an article appeared in the "Saturday Review," noticing the death of the historian Green, and recounting his services as a scholar. That article concluded with the observation that the most appropriate epitaph to inscribe on Green's tomb was:—"He died learning." Telang, who read that article, pointed it out to me at the time it appeared, and said no better honour could be deserved by a man than to have it said of him after his death that he died learning. We too may say the same of Telang. The key to his greatness and goodness must be found in the discipline to which he subjected himself as a student and the habits of study which he acquired.

Mr. Telang's career as a student is an eminently remarkable illustration of the oft-quoted aphorism that a man's real education is that which he gives himself after he has left school and college. He had a successful career both in the Elphinstone High School and in Elphinstone College, and his intelligence and his studious habits had attracted the attention of his teachers, but he had not distinguished himself as a particularly brilliant boy. Some of his contemporaries both in school and college had won more prizes, gained more scholarships than he, and surpassed him in point of rank both at the College and University Examinations. At the B. A. and M. A. he came out in the second class. There was, therefore, nothing very striking in his College and University career. But it was after he had taken his B. A. degree that, as he used to say, his real education commenced. Dr. Nansen has recently said that we must have "school-made men" who become in life "self-made men". Now, Telang furnishes an opposite example of that. He made up his mind after his B. A. to subject himself to a regular discipline and undergo a thorough and systematic course of study. The first thing was to learn to steady the mind and secure the habit of mental concentration. Though not a mathematician, he took to a revision of Algebra and Geometry, and regularly exercised himself for some months in the solution of algebraical and geometrical problems. Then he studied the two volumes of Chilling worth's "Religion of Protestants," the arguments "pro" and "con" given there being reproduced in his own language after he had read it. He next studied some of the dialogues of Plato in Jowett's Edition, and with them also he dealt in the same way that he had dealt with Chillingworth's work—reproducing the thought and argument of each dialogue he had read in his own language. He then took to a study of Strauss's Criticism on the Bible. Having learnt to steady his mind by means of these studies, he took up the "Bhagwat-Gita." He wanted not merely to master its language and understand its thought, but to endeavour as far as he could into the spirit of that work. With that view he took to translating it into English verse. That enabled him to get a good hold over his knowledge of the "Gita" and to improve his English style of expression. He studied along with it another Sanskrit work—the "Shankar Bhashya"—and the point to note about his study of it is that it is that work which first unsettled his faith in the dogmas and doctrines of the orthodox Hindoo religion. He had till his B. A. been a superstitious Hindoo, and had just before appearing for that examination taken a religious vow that if he passed it he would fast for a certain number of days. But the "Shankar Bhashya" first laid the seeds of that nationalistic turn of mind which ever afterwards formed a most characteristic feature of his mental development. Through the course above indicated he went while he was preparing for his M. A. degree. After he had passed that examination, he put himself even more rigorously under discipline, his aim being to acquire the habit of thinking accurately and of sharpening the critical faculty. John Stuart Mills' writings were first studied. He saturated his mind with Mills' ideas, and Mill influenced both his style and thought. Telang's simple and chaste English, his knack for argument, the clearness with which he put his points both in his speeches and his writings, and the absence of rhetorical flourishes in them were mostly due to the influence which a close study of Mill exercised on his mind. He went through a course of Professor Huxley and Professor Tyndall; and then devoted himself to a very careful study of Mr. Spencer's works. For Mr. Spencer he came to conceive even greater admiration than for Mill, and to the last retained it. A portrait of Mr. Spencer was the first thing one met as one entered Mr. Telang's study in his house. He read some of Darwin's works, but he did not study them.

These, then, were the authors that Telang chose for his study with the special object of learning to think and of sharpening the critical faculty. It is not the books he studied, however, but rather the way he studied them that is and ought to be of special interest to us. During his College days, Mr. Telang had for his Professor of English Literature Mr. Hughlings, who had taught him that the best way of interpreting an author's work was to interpret it by the author himself. While reading Milton's Paradise Lost with his class, Mr. Hughlings would explain the passages in it by means of passages in other works of Milton, and get his students to read those other works. To this method of study, the value of which had been impressed upon his mind by Mr. Hughlings, Mr. Telang faithfully adhered. His second method was this—having studied the work of an author, maintaining a certain view, he would go on to read the works of other writers, bearing on the same question, and particularly the works maintaining the opposite view. For instance, after he had studied Mills' liberty, he went on to read Sir James Fitz James Stephens' Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, Locke on Toleration and Milton's Areopagitica. This method of study not only gave him a wide range of mental vision, but enabled him to acquire that judicial habit of mind, which distinguished him ever afterwards, and which, as the late Sir Charles Sargent observed of him, fitted him more for the Bench than for the Bar. Before forming our view on any given question, we must, Telang used to say, first acquaint ourselves with the different views that have been taken, or that it is possible to take, and the grounds for them. When as a Fellow of Elphinstone College from 1869 to 1872, he had to teach English composition to his class, he used to read the compositions of the students in the class, and where a student had advocated a particular theory, or taken a particular view, Telang would place before them other theories and other views, and ask the students to think over them. "In carrying on a controversy in maintaining an opinion learn first not only your own mind but the mind of your opponent." That was his principle. To be a precise thinker, you must be a fair critic." Telang took Mill for his model in this respect, and used to commend highly the preciseness and fairness with which Mill represented the views of those with whom he disagreed. To be able to acquire this habit of fairness in argument and preciseness of thought and language, Telang made it a point for several years to attend the weekly services in the Prarthana Samaj, and after attentively listening to the address delivered there every Sunday, he used to reproduce it in his own language, show it to the speaker, and enquire of him whether he (Telang) had understood him correctly and reproduced his facts and arguments faithfully. Nor did he rest content with these methods. To be able to take a sound view of things you must first learn to appreciate the evidence of those things. Now, where the mind is not carefully trained, it is apt to take everything as evidence, and not to discriminate between fact and fiction. Telang used to regret that among us, there was a disposition to accept much as proof which hardly rested on any good basis, and to consider something as history merely because people believed it to be history. Now, Telang from the beginning trained his mind to get rid of this popular cant. Before writing his well-known paper on "Was the Ramayana copied from Homer?" in answer to Professor Weber, he went through a course of study in Biblical criticism, and read some works on "Proofs of Historical Criticism." His view about such proofs was expounded later on in an address he delivered at a meeting of the Hindoo Union Club.

These were the methods of study he industriously and systematically followed for some years after he had taken his B. A. degree, and to them he owed that clearness of thought, precision and simplicity of language, and fairness of controversy for which he earned just reputation as a scholar in after life. Often it used to be wondered how he could master a book or show literary activity even when he was most busy at the Bar. I know of people who ascribed it to his natural intelligence. That he was naturally intelligent goes without saying; but it was not natural intelligence so much as the systematic course of study through which he went and the mental discipline to which he subjected himself for some years that gave him the mastery of a critical scholar, and made him throughout life a regular worker. He carefully eschewed aimless, slipshod, and desultory reading. He read novels, but not many at the time—Dickens and George Eliot were his favourite novelists, taken up, however, only in the intervals of more serious study and when the mind needed light reading to refresh it. He used to read newspapers to keep himself in touch with the questions of the day, and to contribue to one or two of the native weeklies in Bombay, but, as he often told me he had made it a rule never to take up any newspaper to read during his morning hours, which were set apart invariably for his more serious studies. He used to attend debating societies and take part in discussions there, but never spoke on any subject he did not know or had not studied. To this latter rule he rigidly adhered throughout. I remember he attended two meetings held in the early seventies in the hall of the Free General Assembly's Institution in Khetwadi—at one of which Dr. Murray Mitchell delivered a lecture on Christianity and at the other of which the late Mr. Mahadew Moreshwar Kunte delivered an address on "Symbolism in Hindoo Religion." Mr. Telang attended both the meetings, and at both of them he was asked to speak by the late Dr. Wilson. But he declined. Those of us who were present then—young men in College who admired Telang as an attractive speaker and wished to get as many opportunities as we could of listening to him—felt disappointed. Years afterwards when I came to be intimate with him, talking of the old days, I asked him why he had declined to speak at the two meetings after so great a man as Dr. Wilson had done him the honour of urging him to rise and speak. His answer was that he had made it a rule never to speak for speaking's sake, and never to address a meeting on any subject unless he was pretty sure of his ground. It was this mental discipline that enabled him afterwards to make his mark in more than one department of life. Though busy at the Bar, he found time for literary activity. He read papers from time to time on literary subects at the meetings of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. His contributions to antiquarian literature are well-known. With a view to bear his share in the development of Marathi literature he translated Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise". Such was the power of regular and ready work that he acquired by the discipline to which he had subjected himself that he was able to keep up to his literary engagements faithfully. The proprietor of a paper, finding that he could not get any friends to write regularly for it, begged of Telang to give him some matter every week. Telang agreed, and for two years—1879 and 1880—he supplied that paper with matter with unerring punctuality. Such were the habits he acquired by means of his discipline in earlier life. From what I have said it will be clear that Telang started with the aim of acquiring the capacity to think and to criticise. The books he chose, the methods of study he pursued were all directed to that end. And his industry and his system furnished him with the power of analysis and the spirit of controversy. His legal studies helped him also to strengthen that power and encourage that spirit. But the analytical power, useful as it is in life, is useful only up to certain point. Mere criticism is neither life nor life giving. Learn to be a critic only, and you become a carper. Learn to be a fair critic only, and you become a doubter, and to the doubting mind, says the Bhagawat-Gita, there is neither this nor the other world nor happiness. Some one has said:—"At twenty we believe there is only one side to a truth; at thirty we suspect there may be two; at forty we see there may be many." And he who ends that way hardly realises himself in life. Life is positive; criticism is negative. Life wants sustenance but the merely critical faculty has a tendency to destroy life where it requires to be sustained. Where "the critic is everywhere, the lover nowhere," life is apt to become a burden, not a blessing. Telang was not long in finding this. His old faith in Hindoo superstitions, to which he had blindly clung till his B. A. had been shaken by the study of the Shankar-Bhashya. Mill and Mr. Spencer, Tyndall and Huxley had led him onwards in the path of doubt. They sharpened his critical faculty and bred in him a tendency to employ the mind in doubting and destruction. Life, however, was not made for mere combativeness. The mind must rest somewhere, must love something after it has fought. Telang was saved from the dread results of the merely analytical spirit by a variety of influences. At the outset, he had chosen, it is true, agnostic writers like Mill, Mr. Spencer, Tyndall, and Huxley for his masters. But the agnosticism of these writers is not the agnosticism of certain writers of the eighteenth century, who played with criticism, in dealing with the higher problems of life. There is, with all their scepticism, a kind of breeziness—a tone of masculine thought—in the writings of Mill, Mr. Spencer, Tyndall, and Huxley, which holds before their readers a high ideal of life, and which serves to lift a conscientious student above the petty vanities of life. Theirs is not mere philosophy—there is a breath of poetry—of inspiration in them. Of Tyndall it is said that he used to spin out his how very closely akin are the modes in which the poet conceives and executes his work to these moods of the laboratory in which the scientific man ponders not only upon the facts that are before him but the causes of them, and through the imagination upon the effects which those facts are calculated to produce under widely different circumstances." The true man of science and of philosophy has to be touched by "the inspiration of hypothesis" as the poet. If the former teach us to doubt, they teach us to doubt well, and as Plato put it, Philosophy is the art of doubting well. Whatever they say, however much they wrangle about prevailing ideas on religion, they not only do not get rid of the eternal verities or "the immensities of life," as Carlyle called them, but emphasise them. And their own pure lives, added to their intense moral earnestness, only go to foster in the mind a tone of seriousness and teach it to approach the problem of life in a reverential spirit. Telang had learnt from them to be an honest thinker, and taking his cue in 1873 from the passage in Mill's Autobiography, where he speaks of how Wordsworth's poetry saved him from the haunting spectres of melancholy, Telang took to the study of Wordsworth's Prelude and Excursion. Wordsworth gave him, he used to say, a new glimpse of life—brought him to those ideas and ideals which keep us at peace with ourselves and the world. Wordsworth and the Bhagavat-Gita, taught him to soothe his mind where it doubted. He never distinctly said what his religious views were. Like the late Dr. Jowett, he threw suggestions and never imposed opinions. But he never made light of the deeper problems of life. With always an attitude of reverance towards them, he acted up to the highest standards of morality. And I have it from those who knew him best in his home, that before his morning meals he used to read regularly the prayer in the Bhagavat-Gita. And when in 1890 the Hindoo Union Club presented him with an address congratulating him on his elevation to the Bench, he in the coures of his reply to that address referred to his habit of taking Words worth's poetry and striving to recreate his mind when it wanted repose and strength. In attaining this attitude of mind it must be owned—and I know he owned it himself on several occasions—that he was helped by something more than reading. His life-long and personal contact with these men—two of whom passed away from among us about the same time that he passed away, and the third of whom we are privileged to have among us still—exercised on him a good deal of influence. A life of Telang would be barren of a good deal that is instructive and interesting unless the names of Nulkar, Parmanand, and Dr. Bhandarkar figured in it largely. Nulkar had not a particularly religious turn of mind, but was a man of sound common sense. He was a believer in discipline, and his administrative experience, and his stern sense of duty made Telang one of his admirers. The latter used to say of Nulkar: "If you find doubt or difficulty in worldly matters, consult Nulkar, he is a safe adviser." Equally strong was his attachment to two others—Narayan Mahadew Parmanand and Dr. Bhandarkar. He sought and enjoyed their company and learnt to inspire himself by conversations and discussions with them. His reading led him towards agnosticism—whereas the reading of Mr. Parmanand and Dr. Bhandarkar as well as the bent of their minds was distinctly religious. Telang regularly attended for some years the meetings of the Theistic Association, and took part in the discussions there on religious questions. Dr. Bhandarkar ranged on one side, Telang ranged on the other. Parmanand, who was more of a saint than a scholar, would listen to both, and say to Telang: "I cannot reason it out as you two do; but "I strongly feel that which you, Kashinath Pant, (*i.e.* Telang) seem to doubt and deny in your argument"—reminding one of Emerson, who said on one occasion:—"I delight in telling what I think, but if you ask why it is so, I am the most helpless of mortal men." But with Telang it was only the taking of a side in the controversy; and the company and friendship of the two good and righteous men—Mr. Parmanand and Dr. Bhandarkar—profited him in that it confirmed in him that reverential spirit created in his mind by his thoughtful reading. More mental agility he condemned, and held that there could be no safety of intellect unless the thoughtful mind corresponded with the pure life. It was thus that he built up that character which added a charm to his scholarship.

And he was a scholar because he was a student in the true sense of the word. He took in light whencesoever it came. No man loved Sanskrit literature more deeply than he, but he felt that the Oriental mind required to be liberalised and corrected by the literature and vigorous thought of the West. Our minds must learn to run in other grooves than in our own, or else they must get cramped, he would say. I asked him once whether Sanskrit literature was not quite capable of making us good thinkers and acute reasoners, and cited to him Emerson's testimony that the literature of the Hindoos was the best gymnastics for the mind. He said:—"Yes in a way it is so. But the art of criticism was often overdone by our writers—they dealt in it as if life was made for mental legerdemain." His faith in and love for English literature was great, and in after life, he used to read largely among others Ruskin, Matthew, Arnold, and Carlyle. While a Fellow in Elphinstone College, he devoted a portion of his time to the study of German. It is this catholic taste of his as a student that gave him both a "liberal mind" and a "liberal heart." At the public meeting held in his honour on his death, the late Sir Charles Sargent said that what struck him most in Telang was that though he had never left India, he had so well absorbed the thought and higher spirit of the West that he could take a correct measure of European civilization, habits, and life. The fact is that Telang as an assiduous student had trained himself to discern facts and life in all their aspects. A Hindoo by birth and breeding, he had by his study acquired largeness of heart and of vision. What divides one race from another is merely external—the human heart is at the bottom one, and this unity of the human race in the higher phases of its life the "scholar" alone can discern. But petty patriotism and the pride of race or caste and true scholarship cannot co-exist.

These are the points that I have deemed it proper to bring together in picturing to you Telang as a student. Those points convey several lessons to us which I need not here stop to detail at length. We constantly hear it said that the quality of the present day University graduate is fallen, and we have men with degrees but not many men with broadened minds. And it is so because most of us think that when we have got our degrees and have left College we have completed our education. "Colleges," says Emerson, "can only highly serve us when they aim not to drill but to create"—i.e., when "they set the hearts of their youth on flame." But when we leave College, commences a career of drift—not of drill—whether in thought or in action. We read aimlessly; work, if we work at all, unsystematically, and that too because there is some pressure and we must work. What is wanted is a systematic course of reading—and reading of the best kind, calculated to excite the highest thought and influence the noblest action. The next thing is, we must, like Telang, learn to take broad views and regard that one-sidedness of intellect which sometimes or perhaps often passes for thought and patriotism as mere mental imbecility leading to moral suicide. To be thoughtful, to be fair, to be reverential, and, above all, to be pure—this must be the aim of life. Telang attained it because he began life as an earnest and honest student, and remained so throughout his life. Hence he learnt to approach all questions with the dignity, the truthfulness, and the sanity of a cultured man. And he was a cultured man because he was a true student.

SKETCHES FROM THE HALYAL JUNGLES.—II.

I AM again writing to you from Diggi. This is a small customs station, situated on one of the chief mountain passes into Goa territory. I shall never forget the first night that I spent at Diggi. The rain poured down in torrents, and the roar echoed by the forest drowned all other sounds. But there were occasionally short intervals between the showers, and then were heard a thousand different cries of the denizens of the woods. To me, coming here directly after continued residence in a place like Bombay, these cries were bewildering; but I have since learnt to distinguish them. There was the bark of the sambhur and the lowing of the bison, followed by the mew of the panther and the occasional roar of the striped king of these forests, the smaller animals joining in an undistinguishable chorus. When the rain is heavy, as it has been these many weeks, there is little difference between night and day. The gloom of the forest is deepened by the dark heavy masses of clouds overhead, and, as a consequence, it is almost as dark at midday as it is at night, and all work has to be done by lamplight. You may form some idea of the torrential nature of the rain on these forest-clad mountains when I say that we have had over 250 inches up to date. But there are occasional breaks of a few hours, which I have availed myself of to scramble up to the top of the nearest cliff, and, from that point of vantage, have got a glimpse of the scenery just as the clouds and the mist lifted off the forest. It almost took my breath away to see what a grand picture lay revealed before me. A thousand shades of green marked the ups and downs of the forest-clad hills as they gently sloped away to the distant ocean. Cascades and waterfalls, with here and there the shiny windings of a mountain stream interspersed among huge boulders and blackened crags, and the whole scene bathed in living light, I shall never tire of looking at it. While by far the greater portion of the country is covered with impenetrable forests, there are large tracts on which grow nothing but the wild plantain. It is peculiar with regard to this species of the plantain tree, that, although it is exactly the same as the ordinary plantain and a very beautiful tree when in full leaf and loaded with seemingly delicious bunches, the fruit cannot be eaten, as it is too full of seed. The black wood and the teak are the most valuable timber trees; but they do not seem to attain to such great size here as they do elsewhere. The commonest timber tree is the Mathi. It is a tough, close grained wood of reddish brown colour; but, as it is liable to crack and warp by exposure, it is not so very much in request as teak. It, however, stands next to it for house-building purposes. The bael tree, whose fruit is famed for its medicinal properties, is very common on these hills; and so is the small leafed banyan, which the monkey commonly prefers for its home. The shikari who goes after wild goat looks about for the wild fig tree, for its fruit is the wild goat's favourite food. Now and then you come upon a jack tree, the fruit of which the natives here are as fond of as those elsewhere, but not fonder than is the bear, which appears to love ripe jack more than any other forest produce. The wild mango too is met with now and then. It is of gigantic size, but perfectly barren, or bears fruit altogether out of proportion to the size of the tree. One of the commonest forest shrubs is a sort of reed, which grows to the height of some ten or twelve feet. The hill people make use of it in numerous ways, one of the chief being in the construction of their huts. Cattle feed on its tender leaves when there is want of fodder, and they seem to thrive on it. Sometimes a whole hillside is entirely occupied by bamboo woods, thick and impenetrable, with only a clump of cane here and there. The cane grows to abnormal lengths. I have seen some 50 to 60 feet long. In other large tracts of forest land the foliage is so dense overhead as to completely shut out sunlight; but the trees are so remarkably free from undergrowth as to give the forest for miles and miles, the appearance of a great park.

H.

THE S. S. ANNAM.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Annam, sailing to-day for Marseilles, &c., at 11 a.m.:—

Rev D B Videira	Mr Scorzio
Mrs A C Penton	Mr Mondini
Mr M M B Olivar	Mr W Cohen
Mr E Vredenburg	Mr Marguet
Mr T P Grey	Mr Gerardin
Mr Gray (Iggy	Mr and Mrs Henckel and son
Mr H P Tootill	Mr and Mrs Beausseux & son
Mrs and Miss Alexander	Mr Mortier
Sister Marie Loock	Mr Baile
Sister Mary Klein	Mr Barbere
Miss Russell	Mr Brizard
Major H G Daniel	Mr Surchamps
Mr S Ghose	Mr Onge
Mr N C Dutt	Mr Birlin
Mr W A Bonnand	Mrs de Beerska Bari
Mr A Johnson	Mr Po
Mr J A Williams	Mrs Sicre and 2 children
Mr T Moore	Mr Bandom
Mr F G Bullen	Mr Delahogen
Mr A H Maurscorcorato	Mr Labet and Le Floch
Capt H A Fulton	Mr and Mrs Targeas
Mrs Crossley	Mr Brugust
Mr Lavacry	Mrs Cissayre
Mr Bailet	Mr Meiss
Mr Muller	Mrs Alix Bram
Mr Adam	Miss Dubar
Mr J A Buhn	

1 deck passenger from Saigon to Aden
2 deck passengers from Shanghai to Marseilles
2 deck passengers from Haiphong to Marseilles
52 deck passengers, French Marines, from Nagasaki to Marseilles
55 deck passengers, French Marines, from Saigon to Marseilles

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

508 1900—Inperson—Jetha Jewant vs Memon Esmail Ebrahim and others—Daphtary and F—Part heard

Long Causes.

163 1900—Tyabjee D & Co—Humchand Mulchand vs E H Forwood and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and Co

Long Causes.

122 5044 1900—Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee—Jamsetjee and R.

265 1900—Ardeshir H and M—Hargovan Luckminarayen and another vs Abjee Oomersey and another—Pestonjee R and K.

443 99—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey and others vs Maneckje Eduljee Contractor and others—Payne G S and M.

315 1900—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jairam Giga vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Little and Co.

361 91—Edgelow G and W—Lalloobhoy Chuganlal vs Narotumdas Inderjee Varshnow—Dikshit and D.

374 1438) 99—Ardeshir H and D—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla vs Abdul Kadir Hussonally Vassy.

295 99—Smetham B and N—Seskaran Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370 70—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Long Causes.

365 1900—Ardeshir H D and Co—Muncherjee Dadabhoy Dalyseth vs Rangildas Bhojkandas—Daphtary and F.

244 8515 1900—K D Shroff—Keshinath Anandrao Desai vs Pooralal and another—Khunderao and S.

373 1900—Payne G S and M—Cursondas Ramdas and another vs Mooljee Ramdas—Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suits.

27 1900—Jamsetjee and R—Bai Dhorgabai alias Chandralegabai vs Hari Balloo Malgoonker—Mantri and H—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

434 1900—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co. Part heard.

422 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kisonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.

472 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

Long Causes.

260 1900—Captain and V 13 4 Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.

2 1900—R P Menta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Bruchs and J and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

AT 2·30 P. M.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree 42·33—Tyabjee D and Co—Mithabai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smetham B and N.

ADDRESS TO KHAN BAHADUR DR. R. R. DADINA.

IT may, perhaps, interest your readers, writes a correspondent, to know that the energetic, able and popular Khan Bahadur Assistant Surgeon Dr. Ruttonji Rustomji Dadina handed over, on Monday last, charge of the Rukhmina Bai Hospital at Kalyan to Dr. Mullan, consequent upon his transfer to Bandora in charge of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Dispensary there.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Cowasji Nanabhoy, the popular refreshment room-keeper of the Kalyan railway station, presented to Dr. Dadina a handsome and valuable silver claret jug and a set of glasses as a memento of the friendship which subsisted between him and the doctor. Earlier in the day, he was invited to lunch by the abkari farmers of Kalyan; and at four in the afternoon Dastur Saheb Darashah R. Sanjana, the learned high priest of the local Parsees, had Doctor and Mrs. Dadina up to his place, when he entertained them to tea, garlanded them with flowers, presenting bouquets and pan-supari.

As Dr. Dadina was to have finally left Kalyan by the mid-day train to-day, cards of invitation were being issued in the names of the leading members of all classes of the community, inviting the friends and admirers of the doctor, as a mark of present, to meet him to wish him good-bye in the local Municipal Hall. No less than five hundred of the leading men responded to the call. Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M. A., I. C. S., the worshy Collector of the Zilla, kindly presided at the meeting. There were also present Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., Assistant Collector; K. B. Dr. F. A. Moos, acting Civil Surgeon, Thana; Dr. Cogel, Chief Medical Officer, Railway Inspection, Kalyan; R. B. Joshi, District Deputy Collector, R. B. V. B. Phadke, Sub-Division Forest Officer; K. S. Tehmurusp N. Sunjana, Sub-Judge; Dr. Mullan; K. S. Velinkar, Mamlatdar; Dastur Saheb D. R. Sunjana; the Cashabai; Messrs. Gopal Krishna Pimpulkhare, G. Vaidya, S. Puttekar, R. K. Medhekar, D. A. Medhekar, K. B. Tamane, J. R. Daver, Falke, G. R. Lele, Secretary G. E. Institute, Dadar, P. B. Balaporia, of Karjat, Dr. Mhuskar, and many others. Mr. K. B. Tamane addressed those present saying:—Gentlemen,—I think it is scarcely necessary for me to tell you the object with which we are assembled here to-day. We are assembled here, gentlemen, to do honor to one who through a period of over ten years, has in several ways rendered himself highly useful to us. I mean our esteemed friend K. B. Dr. R. R. Dadina. Gentlemen, the time at our disposal being too short, I call upon my friend Mr. Nene to read the address on behalf of Dr. Dadina's friends and admirers, which, as read, was as follows:—

To Khan Bahadur Dr. Ruttonjee Rustomjee Dadina, L. M. and S. Assistant Surgeon, Kalyan.

Respected Sir,—Before you leave this place, we, your friends and admirers, feel it to be our duty to give expression to the feelings of regard and esteem which we entertain for you, both as an official and a private gentleman. It would be impossible on an occasion like this to enumerate the many valuable services you have rendered to the people of this district during your ten years' stay in their midst. Of all the multifarious duties you had to discharge among them in your official capacity those which you had to perform as the Vice-President of the Municipality were particularly trying and arduous. When you were called to that office, nine years ago, the affairs of the Municipality were in a disordered state. Its financial position was at its lowest ebb, and the sanitation of the town was in a still more pitiable condition. Your skilful and judicious handling has put the finances of the Municipality on a sound and economic basis, and thanks to your energetic and careful supervision the sanitation of the town has also greatly improved. Though the town had to pass through four successive epidemics no fresh debts were contracted, and even now there is a substantial balance left in the treasury to meet future emergencies. It is gratifying to us, no less than it must be to yourself, that your assiduous labours and valuable services have received the approbation of all your superior officers. We must not refrain from expressing our admiration of the manner in which you discharged the duties that devolved upon you as a plague authority. These were duties more onerous and unpopular than could have ever fallen to the lot of any of your predecessors. But here, too, you displayed such tact, forbearance and judgment that even those who could not approve of such measures as of evacuation and disinfection have been known to pay a willing tribute to the patient and sympathetic manner in which you carried out the instructions of your superiors. It would be impossible to overestimate the value of the services you have rendered to Kalyan as a doctor. They will be as gratefully remembered as your other services by our townsmen, specially by the poorer and the more suffering among them. May you live long in peace and happiness with an ever rejoicing family and with an ever increasing advance in the gradation of public life under the benign government of our gracious Queen-Empress.

The address was enclosed in a silver casket, with an inscription, and handed over to the Collector by Mr. Nene, requesting him to be gracious enough to present it to the doctor. The Collector then presented it to K. B. Dr. Dadina, on behalf of Dadina's friends and admirers, Dr. Dadina said:—Mr. Jackson and Gentlemen.—I am very thankful to you all for the honour you have done me of which I do not think myself deserving

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE publishers of America, following the example of ours in England, have formed themselves into an association. Some leading American authors are inclined to see in this an influence which may reduce their royalties. Any such alarm would seem, however, to be unnecessary, the declared purpose of the association being, as in the case of the English one, to regulate trade affairs.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent French economist, has recently been travelling in the Far East. The result is a book just issued in France under the title La Renovation del' Asie. Of this work Mr. Heinemann intimates an English translation which Mr. Henery Norman will edit with a preface. M. Leroy-Beaulieu's work is brimful of facts and statistics bearing upon the problems of the Far East. Its English title is likely to be The Awkening of the East.

The story goes that one of our eminent public men addressed a letter to Mr. Walter Pater, care of a firm of publishers, two days after the news-papers had announced his death. It was a paintful oversight, but there has been no oversight, on the part of Pater's admirers, in reference to the edition de luxe of his writings. This edition, quietly announced some months back, has all been subscribed before the first volume is ready for issue. There are 775 sets for England and America, eight volumes to the set, and the price is four guineas.

A very fine edition of Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales has been preparing for some years in Denmark. The Danish Government has shown its interest in the venture, a thing to be marked and praised. Our immediate interest, however, is an English version of the edition, which Mr. Heinemann is to publish. The translation has been made by Mr. H. L. Braekstad, whose knowledge of Danish and English literature well qualifies him for the task. The great feature of the book will be its illustrations by the distinguished Danish artist Hans Tegnier. These have been engraved on wood by the first wood engravers of the day.

Sir Walter Besant has a word to say about his coming novel, The Fourth Generation. The story which appeared serially last year, will be published by Messrs. Chatto in the first week of September. Sir Walter has revised it a good deal, rewriting certain chpters and enlarging upon certain points. The structure, the characters, and situations remain the same, and Sir Walter's concern in the preface which he contributes, is with the motive of the story. It is expressed in the question, "Why should the innocent suffer, every day and in every generation, for the faults and the follies of their forefathers?" A difficult question to probe.

Sir Waler Besant's novel does not, as he remarks, attempt to answer it fully—that would be impossible. Every man, he lays down, must find his own answer or must acknowledge sorrowfully that he can find none. As for Sir Walter, he ventures in his story to offer an answer which satisfies himself. He thus summarises his answer:—It substitutes consequences for punishment, and puts effect, that follows cause, in place of penalties. And as I hope is made plain, it seems to me that I have no less an authority for this view than the greatest of the Prophets of Israel. We see then, that in a way the book is a "problem novel."

Mr. John Murray sends us full details of the new monthly review which he is to publish. As stated in this column last week, its editor is Mr. Henry Newbolt, and its title, The Monthly Review. For the rest the founders wish it to take its place among its older competitors in a modest and orderly manner, believing that neither "pushfulness" nor loud promises are likely to attract the readers they disire. But they are not, for all that, without their aspirations: they are resolved not to be mere imitators, they hope not to prove the inferiors, of any that have preceded them. The subjects which interest mankind from China to Peru, will be discused in this review as in others.

There will be a certain departure in the publication of a serial novel, of original poetry, and of criticism on current fiction; yet these things are not unknown. But there remain two points at which The Monthly Review will, it is believed, differ from all others—it will be illustrated, and it will contain a permanent editorial department. Of the illustrations we are told that they will be of the best quality obtainable in each case, and always they will be used simply to illuminate the text. As to the editorial department, it will secure in one part of the review a consistency of principle and a personal element, without that formulation of a policy, still less of a party policy. No doubt Mr. Newbolt's poetry is a hint to his general outlook on men and affairs.

A review issuing from the historic house of Murray will naturally be able to command worthy contributors. On that we are told—It is already fortunate in having secured the services of a large number of the best-known writers of the time, but excellence and not rank or reputation has been, and will be, the standard of choice: a dull article signed by however great a name will always be less welcome than good work by an unknown hand. It only remains to add that the review will be artistically got up—large type, a light clear paper, a taking blue and gold cover; that its price, like other publications with which it is to be classed, will be half a crown; and that the first number will appear for October.

Something has already been said here about the Fenimore Cooper book, Ned Myers, which Putnams announce. The Academy is quite right in telling us that the word unpublished should not be used in relation to it. A reference to American sources shows that it was first given to the public there fully thirty years ago. What the publishers mean is that the book is fresh to the bulk of people, since it is little known to the regular editions of Cooper. Being a piece of autobiography, rather than a story, it got separated from Cooper's stories, and so has long been overlooked. Yet, fact being as strange as fiction, Ned Myers has all the elements of a romance.

That will be apparent when it is recalled—as a preface to the coming re-issue recalls—how the book came to be written. A year of life before the mast fell to Fenimore Cooper's lot when he was a lad of seventeen. On board the ship Sterling, Captain Johnston, he had for messmate a boy in humble life by name Ned Myers. The two parted company when Cooper entered the American Navy, and they did not meet again for many years. When they did meet Cooper extended a kindly hand to his old companion, and gave him bite and sup at his home. In fact Myers became, for a time anyhow, a sort of retainer, and it was then his experiences were recorded by Cooper, and made into this book.

Mark Twain's new volume, The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg, will be published at the middle of next month.—A story by an American writer hitherto unknown here is announced by Mr. Grant Richards. A Furnace of Earth is its tittle; the writer Miss Hallie Erminie Rives. It appears that the book has had a great sale in America.—Mr. Murray will shortly have ready Lady Hely Hutchinson's story Monica Grey. It is appearing in his half-crown series. Next week also Messrs. Putnam will publish a volume in their Heroes of the Nations Series. It is on Richelieu and the Growth of French Power, and the author is Dr. James Breck Perkins. He is already known for a book, France under Mazarin.—Messrs. Methuen promise an edition of The Essays of Elia, with illustrations by Mr. Garth Jones, and an introduction by Mr. E. V. Lucas. It will be a very beautiful edition of Lamb.—During the autumn Messrs. Langman will issue Cannon Knox Little's volume on Holy Matrimony. It is a book in the Oxford Library of Practical Theology.—Sir William Harcourt's fine speech, delivered in the House of Commons the other night, is to be issued as a penny pamphlet by the Liberal Publication Department.

Canon Malcolm MacColl's The Reformation Settlement, has been one of the most successful of recent works on ecclesiastical subjects. Though published little more than a year ago, it has passed through seven editions. Messrs. Longmans and Co. are issuing the eighth edition at a lower price. To a large extent the new edition is a new work. It contains a hundred and eighty pages of fresh matter, in which the author examines the Lambeth decisions on incence and reservation, Mr. Dibdin's speeches, and Professor Mitland's article in the Fortnightly Review of last December. Dr. MacColl omits the introductory letter to Sir William Harcourt which appeared in the previous editons.

It will astonish people to be told that forty millions of the fifty-three millions of square miles of the earth's solid surface are more or less continuously subjected to the scourge of the locust plague. The estimate is that of Dr. Munro of Edinburgh and Glasgow, who has been preparing an elaborate book on the subject. The author states that the locust causes more pecuniary loss and misery than a native war or a series of native wars combined; or for that matter . . a greater loss both in blood and treasure than a war even between Great Britain and the South African Republics.

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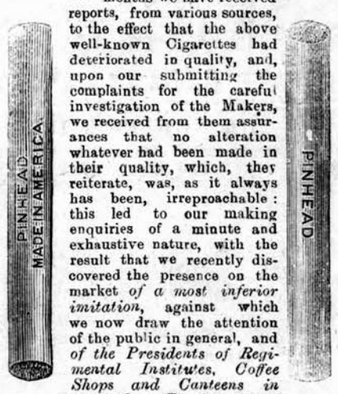

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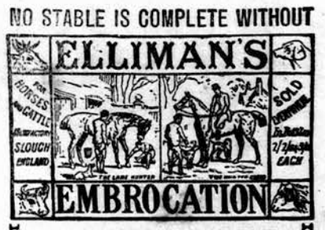

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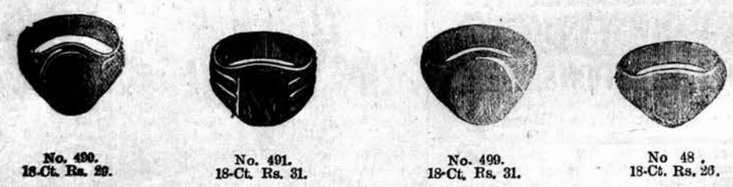

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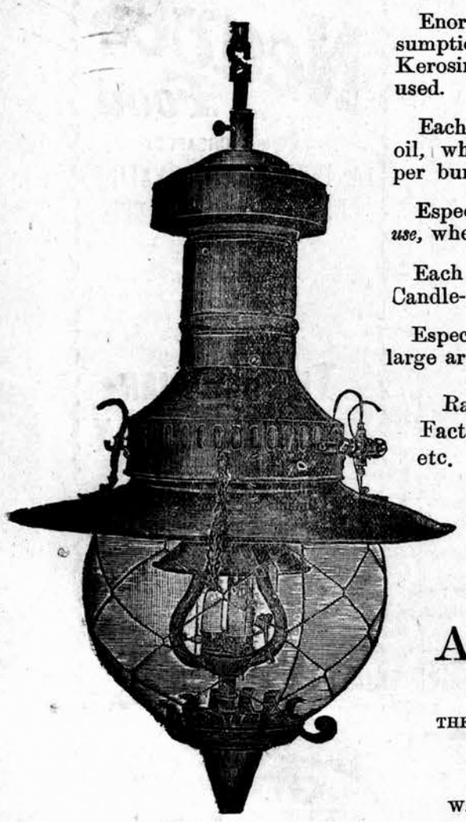
IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



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Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

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THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,
A NEW MODEL,

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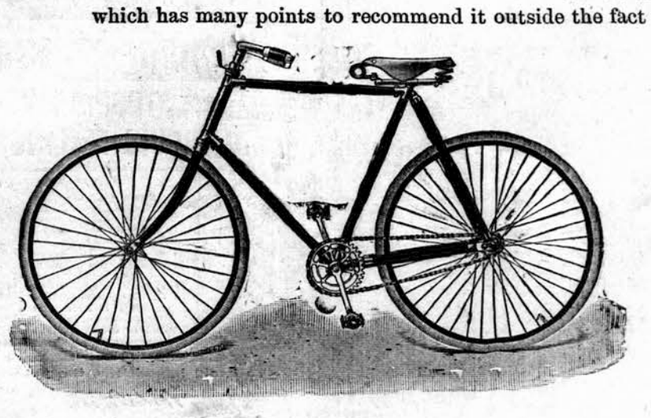

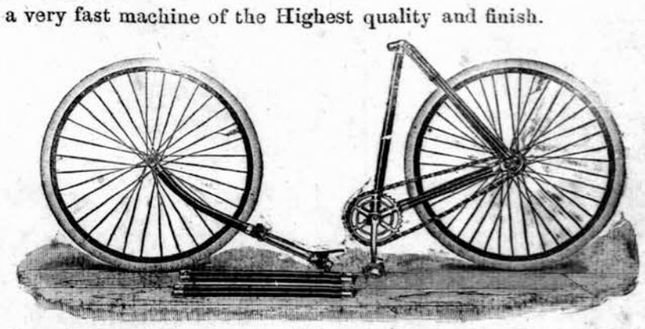

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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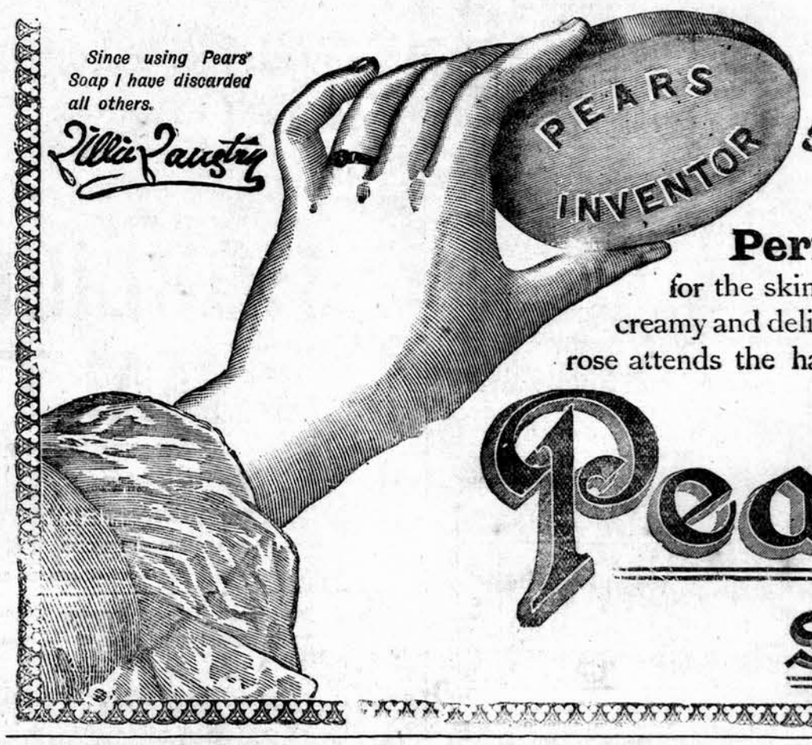
Matchless for the hands and complexion. Sarah Bernhardt



Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

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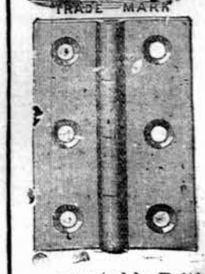
GOLD & Co.'s

TRADE MARK



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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.